

R 094131

JPRS-CPS-85-014

12 February 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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12 February 1985

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

PRC WRITER PRAISES SOVIET UNION FOR CHERISHING INTELLECTUALS

HK180335 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 169, 28 Dec 84 p 8

[Summarized Report by Jian Lin [0256 2651]: "Wang Meng Speaks on Importance Attached to Intellectuals in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In his article on his impressions of his visit to the Soviet Union, published in the No. 6 issue of SHIYUE, the writer Wang Meng said: In the Soviet Union, truly learned and competent people are quite contented. They are given quite good jobs and they enjoy rather good living conditions and a rather high social status. An important experience that had contributed to the consolidation of Soviet political power is that the Soviet Union attached importance to, won over, and united with the intellectuals. A writer can immediately enjoy many welfare benefits on joining the Soviet Writers' Association. It is a great honor to be granted the titles of people's actor and meritorious actor and to be a winner of state monetary awards.

Once, we attended a banquet. Such leaders as the ministers and vice ministers of the constituent republics were the first ones to arrive. All of them had imposing appearances. At the same time, a poet arrived. It was said that his works had been translated into five languages. Administratively, this poet is under the ministers. However, as soon as the poet arrived, the ministers and vice ministers immediately stepped aside to make way for him. At first, the poet freely and imperturbably talked and laughed. Shortly after that, the poet smote the tables and chairs and stood on a chair to deliver a speech. He did his best to express himself as if he was aware of nobody's presence. The ministers did not think that he had gone too far. At the conclusion of the banquet, a minister stood up to speak for about half a minute. He thanked the poet for his coming "despite many claims on his time" and for his glamorizing the banquet.

CSO: 4005/391

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

HUANG HUA COMMENTS ON AID TO AFRICA IN MADRID

OW232331 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] According to XINHUA, Huang Hua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who is now attending the Madrid Conference of the Policy Committee of the International Actions Council of Former Heads of Government, said at a press conference of the committee on 18 January that, to thoroughly resolve Africa's agricultural problems and famine, the current emergency action programs of aiding Africa must be combined with intermediate and long-range plans.

Huang Hua said: In recent years, 150 million African people have fallen victim to serious natural disasters, tens of thousands of people have died from hunger, and many people are forced to leave their homes. The whole world has expressed its sympathy to, and care for, the great tragedy of this era.

CSO: 4005/391

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF DANGEROUS CRIMINALS REPORTED

Zhengzhi ZHENGHI YU FALU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 2, 5 Apr 84 pp 4-6

[Article by Liang Ruilin [2733 3843 7792] and Chen Zhongyu [7115 0112 0151] of the Shanghai Municipality Higher People's Court Research Office: "Use Judicial Weapons To Severely Punish Dangerous Criminals"]

[Text] Shanghai Municipality People's Courts at all levels have firmly carried out according to law the policy of "severely and quickly rounding up the whole gang at one fell swoop" since August 1983, and with the close cooperation of concerned departments and the active support of the masses, have severely sentenced a group of dangerous criminals according to law. This struggle has struck a heavy blow at criminal arrogance, achieved victory in the first battle and clearly begun to improve the public order. From the viewpoint of this period's criminal trial work, Shanghai Municipality People's Courts at all levels have accumulated much new experience through practice, the major manifestations being in the following areas:

First, we have improved our understanding of the policy of "severely and quickly rounding up the whole gang at one fell swoop" according to law and continuously strengthened our persistence and awareness in carrying out the CPC Central Committee's major strategic policies.

Persistent use of the CPC Central Committee's policies and principles to unify the thoughts and actions of judges is the key to achieving victory in the struggle to severely attack criminals. The masses of cadres and police have realized through repeated study that attacking crime is now a serious class struggle in China's political arena. Under recent historical conditions, these dangerous criminals create new social dregs and hostile elements, hate the party and the socialist system, recklessly disturb public order, sabotage the four modernizations and endanger the people's democratic dictatorship. They belong to the category of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and are the targets of dictatorship. As tools of the people's democratic dictatorship, the primary function of People's Courts is to suppress counterrevolutionary activity and attack crime. Only by fully developing the power role of the people's democratic dictatorship can they effectively safeguard the people's democratic rights, promote stability and unity and ensure the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Due to inadequate understanding of the serious

condition of public order in the past few years, inconsistent comprehension of the policy of acting "severely and quickly" according to law and improper use of legal weapons such as corporal punishment, the phenomena of softheartedness and impotent attacks have thus existed for criminals and especially for dangerous ones.

Shanghai Municipality court judges at all levels have further clarified through study and judicial practice the dialectical relationship between executing laws and submitting to circumstances, between comprehensive administration and severe attacks and between acting severely and quickly and handling cases according to law; eliminated the doubtful and muddled ideas which appeared for a time on whether they could "expand the area of attacks", "reconsider a large number of mis-judged cases" and "ignore and weaken the legal system"; gradually corrected the phenomenon of obstinately explaining and ruling on the significance and measurement of legal articles to the advantage of criminals and not of the people and thus kept in step, been of one heart and mind, firmly maintained political consistency with the CPC Central Committee and conscientiously thrown themselves into the struggle.

Second, we have given prominence to attack priorities and pointed the spearhead of struggle at dangerous criminals who seriously endanger public order.

Serious crime is very harmful to society and a major factor as to why public order is not good. Only by firmly attacking these dangerous criminals can an environment be created wherein the people live and work in peace and contentment and the state is rich, strong and prosperous.

People's Courts have stressed punishing severely through judicial work these gangsters, bandits, murderers, arsonists, rapists, robbers, bombers, poisoners, narcotics dealers, important thieves, traders in human beings who kidnap and sell women and children; criminals who force or lure women into or keep women in prostitution and those who create, reproduce or sell pornographic books or obscene pictures; bosses of reactionary secret societies who actively engage in sabotage; criminals escaped from reform through labor, repeat offenders who have been released after serving a sentence and personnel who have finished education through labor who continue to commit crimes; active counterrevolutionaries who write counterrevolutionary slogans, leaflets and contact or anonymous letters and Lin Biao and "gang of four" remnants who are active saboteurs. We have resolved to make particularly ruthless attacks on those principal gangsters who kill people and seize their goods, rape women, cruelly injure or kill people and commit all manner of crimes and on criminals who continue to commit crimes after having escaped from reform through labor, having been released after serving sentences or having finished education through labor. For instance, gangsters Liu Baoxin [0491 1405 2450] and Rong Benda [2051 2609 1129] publicly and in broad daylight tore the underclothes of two young women, violently humiliating and devastating them and making a very bad impression, and the court severely sentenced the two criminals Liu and

Rong according to law and to death and death with a 2-year reprieve respectively. Gangsters who repeatedly beat up and cruelly injure or kill the masses seriously endanger public order and should also be severely attacked. Major culprits and key elements who play chief roles in this should all be severely sentenced as principal offender. People's Courts should realistically convict and measure penalties based on actual conditions when applying criminal law. It should not be rigidly held for example that a case of joint crime (including gangsters) can have only one principal offender, but all key elements who play major roles in joint crimes or gangs can be punished as principal offenders. The object which gangs fighting, killing and swindling each other encroaches upon is public administrative order. They should be punished with equal severity and the responsibility for their offences cannot be mitigated by simply regarding them as "the bad killing the bad".

As for hardened thieves for whom in the past it was stressed that "stealing was their livelihood or major source of livelihood", for whom stealing had become second nature, who had been arrested many times and accepted education through labor or been sentenced but refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonition and continued to commit crimes, provided the amount of their later stealing did not become "greater", they were not convicted as hardened thieves but punished leniently and released, causing the phenomena of "few being jailed" and "catching and releasing the same people". These conditions have now been changed. The problem of rapists being "particularly serious cases" was too controlled in the past and these very vicious criminals were impotently attacked. There are now also death sentences for particularly serious cases of individual criminals escaped from reform or education through labor who waylay and rape women.

In summary, this struggle is closely related to the actual circumstances of public order, and learning how to be good at using legal weapons and giving prominence to attack priorities has reversed the past situation of impotent attacks.

Third, we have persisted in being realistic, strictly executed laws and guaranteed quality in handling cases.

"Using facts as the basis and law as the criteria" is the basic principle of People's Courts in trying cases. Shanghai Municipality People's Courts at all levels have followed this principle in the struggle to severely attack crime, accurately convicted and strictly distinguished the dividing line between crime and noncrime. Attention should be paid when convicting to distinguishing boundaries in these areas: The boundary between committing adultery or the occurrence of sexual relations between lovers and gangsters dallying with and raping women; the boundary between gangsters' ordinary teasing of women and their humiliating them; the boundary between ordinary fights resulting from disputes among the masses and gangsters provoking trouble and fighting together; the boundary between small-scale pilfering and larceny; the boundary between ordinary looking at and passing on of obscene books, periodicals and articles and creating, reproducing, selling

and organizing the dissemination of obscene books, periodicals, pictures, recordings and videorecording products as well as corrupting others and instigating them to commit crimes; the boundary between ordinary participation in gambling and professional gambling by hardened gamblers; the boundary between being infected with bad gangster habits, violating discipline and unjustifiably contradicting the leadership and disrupting the social administrative order and seriously jeopardizing public affairs; the boundary between ordinary participation in feudalistic superstitious activity and active sabotage by bosses of reactionary secret societies; the boundary between committing past crimes, having them handled according to law and not committing new crimes afterwards and continuing to commit crimes. Non-criminals should be firmly pronounced not guilty according to law, and noncriminals who have engaged in serious illegal activities and merit administrative punishment according to law should be returned to concerned departments for punishment based on public order management regulations or labor education stipulations. Criminals should be distinguished according to those who commit ordinary and serious crimes. Those who commit ordinary crimes should be appropriately sentenced according to the seriousness of the crime and cannot be handled with equal severity. Those who commit serious crimes are present crackdown priorities and must be severely sentenced according to law. But premised on severely attacking them, those whose legal cases are minor and able to be mitigated should still be punished leniently and their punishments mitigated according to law. This will have very great significance in carrying out the policy of combining punishment with leniency, in dividing and demoralizing criminals and in focussing attacks on stubborn enemies. Those who voluntarily surrender or are arrested but accurately and frankly confess all their crimes and accurately inform against other criminals can be punished leniently; punishment can be mitigated for those who truly perform meritorious services to atone for their crimes; for those who "deliver their children to justice" and bring other relatives to surrender, provided the criminals accurately and frankly admit all their crimes and accurately inform against other criminals, they can be treated as if they had voluntarily surrendered and be judged leniently. In summary, severity must be applied according to the limits of the law and cannot be strictly applied without limits or increased limitlessly; leniency and mitigation must also be handled within the scope of legal stipulations and cannot be unlimited leniency.

In order to ensure quality in handling cases, accurately attack enemies and punish crime, People's Courts must cooperate and interact with public security and prosecution departments; judges, presiding judges and heads of court must carry out the facts, evidence and laws used in cases. They should pay attention when trying cases to preventing both misjudged cases and leaving out of crimes and case-related violations. All cases in which important facts are unclear or evidence is inadequate should be returned to prosecuting organs for additional investigation. All cases in which the facts have been clearly confirmed and which have been discussed by the collegiate bench should be verified by presiding judges and heads of courts; heads of courts should personally review the papers of major complex cases and refer them to trial committees for discussion and decision according to law.

Strict performance of legally stipulated trial institutions and procedures is an effective measure in improving quality in handling cases and quickly attacking crime. When trying cases, People's Courts should conscientiously implement the "Criminal Procedural Law" and the "Resolution On Procedures for Quickly Trying Criminals Who Seriously Endanger Public Order" passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and persist in carrying out trial procedures and institutions such as jury service, evasion, defense, the collegiate system and appeal. As to deadlines for opening court sessions, in addition to the restriction on major criminals who seriously endanger public security, against whom there are clear facts, conclusive evidence and great popular indignation and who should be sentenced to death according to the above-mentioned "Resolution" of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress but who cannot be dealt with according to criminal procedural law deadlines on indictment copies and all subpoenas and notices, other cases should be brought to trial one week after the defendant receives the indictment. In addition to defending themselves, defendants can also entrust their defense to lawyers or family members and friends and when necessary to court-appointed lawyers in order to provide the conditions to give them full defense rights. Higher courts should moreover do conscientious appeal work and seriously try appealed cases. After thoroughly investigating cases in which major criminal facts have been discovered to be unclear and evidence inadequate, original sentences should be changed or they should be returned for retrial. Trial experience has proved that acting "quickly" within legal trial limits is striving to improve efficiency in handling cases and to accurately and quickly punish criminals and is not simply an excuse to neglect legal trial procedures and institutions.

Fourth, we have publicly pronounced judgements, extensively and thoroughly publicized the legal system, launched political offensives, deterred enemies and educated the masses.

In order to enable the struggle to severely punish criminals who seriously disrupt public order to achieve momentum, might and impact, courts at all levels have extensively and thoroughly publicized the legal system through publicly pronouncing judgements in order to frighten criminals and educate and encourage the masses. In addition to selecting important typical cases in the past few months to hold conferences to pronounce judgements on, Shanghai Municipality courts at all levels have also gone to reform through labor and education through labor sites to pronounce judgement on cases of reform through labor criminals and education through labor personnel who have committed new crimes, vigorously attacked the arrogance of a handful of criminals who have resisted reform and gathered together to create disturbances and spurred reform through labor criminals and education through labor personnel to truly reform. The press and radio and television stations have actively cooperated with People's Courts in publicizing major typical cases and public sentencing conferences, enabling the struggle to be made known to every household and to strike root in the hearts of the people. Many factories, enterprises, communes, organizations, schools and neighborhoods have also used the means of publicizing sample cases to organize cadre and mass discussions.

Faced with the needs of the situation, the use of public pronouncements of judgements and various means of publicity to thoroughly publicize and teach the socialist legal system can maintain a powerful momentum and deterrent force throughout the struggle. Many criminals are terrified, cry out in alarm that "Going in and out of public security bureaus did not matter in the past, but is no good now!" and one after another confess, expose themselves and voluntarily surrender to political and legal public security organs. During the 25 days after the Municipal Intermediate People's Court held its first conference to pronounce judgements alone, 600 people voluntarily surrendered and public security and judicial organs received over 8,000 frank confessions from all kinds of criminals. The struggle has been most gratifying to the masses who have one after another reported that "We have long looked forward to the day when this band of 'dragons' and 'doorgods' could be rounded up at one fell swoop, and today it has finally arrived!" Some women workers have cheerfully said that "We do not have to worry now going to and coming from work at night, everyone at home is relieved, and we can work contentedly and more strongly for the four modernizations!" Basic level cadres and activists feel that they have the support of the party and the government, do not have to fear retaliation from evildoers any more and have further strengthened their confidence and determination to struggle against crime.

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CSO: 4005/191

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION STATISTICS IN CHINA

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU /POPULATION RESEARCH/ in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 84 pp 18-21

/Article by Sun Jingxin /1327 0352 2450/ and Li Rongshi /2621 2837 2514/ of the Central Bureau of Statistics/

/Text/ Population statistical undertakings in New China, as the other socialist construction undertakings, has passed through 35 glorious years.

I

Before the founding of the PRC, there was fundamentally no gathering of population statistics. From a historical point of view, we were among the first ancient civilized countries to conduct surveys of population statistics. As early as 21 century B.C., there was the rudiment of population statistics. In 3d century B.C., the system of census registration was established. In the year 2 A.D. there were already more complete records of population figures. But because of the restrictions imposed by both the different class relationships and societal circumstances, population statistics at that time were primarily conducted for the purposes of conscription, taxation levy and gathering of corvee. In practice, the surveys at that time got the total population figures, but there were no overall accurate statistics or their analyses of the population in the country.

After the Opium War, the West had already begun to make more comprehensive surveys of their populations at that time. However, in China, the capitalist invasions had gradually reduced the country to a semicolony with the following results: Territories were carved up and there were both great political turmoil and corrupt administrative practices by the officials. Thus a great number of people among the population left home and became migrants. It was therefore basically impossible to carry out any comprehensive accurate population statistics. In 1910, the Qing Dynasty government announced the "regulations governing census record," however these regulations were never carried out because of the disruption of the 1911 Revolution that occurred soon afterwards. The Nationalist government that came into power not only did not pay attention to the cause of population statistics, on the contrary, they intensified their ruling control of the people through the establishment of special-task units in the name of population statistics.

In trying to imitate the practice of conducting population census in the capitalist countries, some of the scholars in China had spent considerable effort and yet they only succeeded in conducting some experimental population surveys among the provinces of the minorities, while failing to obtain results of the overall census. In 1928, the Guomindang government proposed to conduct a general census in the country; however this policy was never properly carried out in many of the regions. This survey willy-nilly continued until 1931 when the figure of 474.8 million was arrived at.

Before the founding of New China, we did not have either an organization or the system of carrying out population statistics; and furthermore, we were also lacking in the accurate information regarding our population. This kind of backward vacuumous situation had been caused completely by the prolonged reign of capitalism, feudalism and official bureaucracy.

II

Since the founding of New China, progressing from not having to having, from the general to the refined, we have gradually built up more complete and accurate population statistics.

At present, China's population statistics are obtained through the following four primary channels:

1. The regulated population statistics that are based on household registrations include the regular statistics of the residents, as well as the changing statistics of the residents' birth, death and household-moving. This general item fulfills the requirement of the Central Bureau of Statistics and the work is carried out jointly by the organization of household-registrations and other departments such as statistics, civil administration, public health and family-planning.

The forms for registering the regular statistics have been approved by the Central Statistics Bureau. Regarding the execution of the work, every year, the different administrative levels in the organization of household-registrations gather basic information on population statistics that has previously been directed to them, and they in turn report their findings to their corresponding levels in the department of statistics. Before the end of April in every year, the total national population of the year before would thus have been gathered and reported. The population figures that are reported in the Statistics Bulletin that is published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, have been obtained through the channel of household-registrations. And since the founding of New China, both the Party and the country have paid great attention to the work of household-registrations.

In June 1955, the State Council issued "the directive on the establishment of the system of household-registrations." In January 1958, the National People's Congress issued in the name of Chairman Mao Zedong, "the regulations of household-registrations in the PRC." These regulations have thus become the legal foundation of the work in population statistics, and they also help ensure the accurate nature of the results of the regulated population statistics. In

addition, these regulations of household-registrations and population statistics help guarantee the proper rights and interests of the citizens, and they therefore have gained the support and endorsement of the people. Such is the concrete embodiment of the superiority of the socialist system.

2. The census that is held every few years in the country:

The general census is a survey that has been defined by our government as being of tremendous importance for our country's spirit and strength. The systematic procedures that involve the initial survey, the registration of information and the collection of data were held under the joint leaderships of the different levels of the people's local governments when the work had been carried out in accordance with the survey items that had been determined jointly, as well as with joint survey methods and at the jointly-appointed times.

After the founding of the PRC, and at the end of the 3 years' economic recovery, the first national census was undertaken in 1953. This first survey can be considered as the beginning of population statistics in New China. Also in the history of China, this survey is the first comprehensive and systematic survey of the population figures of the Chinese continent as well as such detailed components of the population as the sexes, races, ages and cultural levels. Based on this general census, the system of having an annual report of the total national population figures was also begun in 1954.

In 1964, in the overall economic recovery which had come after a period of considerable hardship during the national economic adjustment, our country then undertook the second national census. This census was an indication of the solidity and development of population statistics in our country. After this census, our country's population statistics should have had further improvement. Nevertheless, the "10 years of internal struggles" wrecked the normal working order and accordingly, work on population statistics had also been seriously interrupted.

The third national census that was held in 1982 is an important milestone in the development of population statistics in our country. In this census, as shown in the greater number of survey items, the more meticulous method of working, the more orderly procedures that were adopted in the counting, and the accuracy of the resultant data, as a result, we know population statistics in our country had thus reached a more advanced level in world standards. In entering a new phase, this census has also advanced the development of the whole field of statistics.

The primary reason for the tremendous success of the third census was that it had been regarded as important by all the different levels in both the party organization and the people's local governments, and it had also gained the cooperation of the relevant functional departments as well as the positive support of the people and the masses. Such circumstances may also be identified with those of the regulated population statistics. Once again all these show clearly that the development of population statistics in our country embodies the superiority of the socialist system.

3. In the sample surveys of population changes:

These were undertaken for the first time in 1982 after the completion of the third national census and registrations. In 1983, another sample survey of this type was undertaken again. At the moment, preparation is underway for the third survey of this type.

The State Council has already ratified that from now on, sample surveys of population changes will both be held annually and accordingly systematized. Such a program of survey is under the complete organization of the Central Bureau of Statistics, as well as with the positive cooperation of the various levels in the departments of household-registrations, and family-planning. Using more scientifically accurate methods of taking samples, that also require less costly human and material expenditure, this sample survey has been able to more accurately assess the state of population changes in the country over the past year, providing therefore reliable information for the policies and execution of population survey and population planning. Because this type of survey has just begun, it still needs to substantiate its contents by fulfilling the requirements and continually perfecting the survey methods.

4. The typical survey

The typical survey among the work of our population statistics is an important way for going deeper in our understanding of the actual situations and the research problems. In doing the typical surveys, the statistics workers therefore penetrate deeper into the masses and the actual societal and economic situations when they undertake concrete and comprehensive surveys and research. (Some of these examples include looking into the sexes of newborn infants, the comparative figures of older people, the changes between urban and country populations, and the situations of unmarried men and women.) The method that is used here is what we commonly refer to as "dissecting a sparrow" or analysing a case. In order to understand the nature and the connections within "the sparrow," dissecting a few sparrows will tell us the general situations. When we compare the data of the typical survey with that of the reported figures, the general census as well as the sample survey figures, we would then see the emergence of some of the economic problems in our society. If we carry further the statistics reforms, then the use of the typical survey will also increase in the work of population statistics.

Apart from the four channels that have been discussed above, some of the other departments have also been carrying on similar work. They include the civil administration looking into the statistics of marital separations and divorces; the family-planning department into the statistics of birth, the labor department into the statistics of the employed and the unemployed, the health department into the statistics of the death causes, the education department into the different kinds of schools and their various classes and into the number of the entering, the enrolled and the graduating students. All these different statistics belong to the general category of population statistics, and they too would follow in the progress and development of population statistics, along the latter's scientific model system to join the network. As a result, together these statistics would provide accurate and comprehensive data in the task of economic building and other societal causes.

III

The national census that was held in 1983 is an important breakthrough in our country's modernization of population statistics. This modernized census also has special Chinese characteristics. In addition, this census represents both a mark in the standard of development of population statistics in China as well as a very important contribution of China to world population statistics.

When compared with the two previous census that had been held, this third census has five important developments. First, the contents of this survey have greatly increased. The survey items have accordingly multiplied from 9 to 19--the additional items were intended to supply the four socialist modernizations with an urgent necessary understanding of the basic situation. Second, the survey methods were more scientifically exacting in nature. The changes that had been made in this aspect include the integration of address codes, a clearer systematization of the categories of professions and jobs; and more rigorous quality control regarding both the detailed information and also the spotchecking of some of the detailed results. Third, there is now more careful and meticulous organization of leadership. A mechanism for strong leadership was put into effect at every level from the central to the local leaderships. As a result, there was clear and explicit guidance that was given in written documents for every procedure from the experimental beginning down to the final analyses. Therefore from the preparatory stage to the final completion of the census, there was detailed and meticulous overall planning at every stage. This ruling is particularly important in the use of the survey flow-charts and the charts of the overall planning that are both formulated in the population survey office of the State Council, because it helps to ensure that in the procedures that were taken, in the method of execution and the pace of the work, everything operates smoothly. Fourth, all the population figures were then handled by computers (while the more important figures would have been first collected by hand). Because of this, in the central administration, in the 28 provinces, in the autonomous regions and the municipalities that are directly under the central government, computer centers have been instituted. Thus in these centers, personnel were trained and census procedures were also tested. Here the data of the survey would also be stored accordingly and gradually. Fifth, relevant experiences from abroad were assimilated and exchanges with the outside were also increased. This census had received aid from the population movement funding of the United Nations as well as the support and help of both the relevant departments of the United Nations and the friendly nations.

The results of the census were released publicly and experts from both within and outside the country were invited to analyze and criticize these results. In addition, an international symposium on census that was held in March 1984 was the first ever held in our history of census. Much success was gained from this international symposium on census and this thus also marked an auspicious beginning in our exchanges with abroad on population statistics.

Comrade Li Chengrui /2621 2052 3843/, who is the deputy leader in the leading group of census in the State Council as well as the head of the Office has published an article that is entitled, "The Survey of the Population of 1 Billion." In this article, he summarized the third census in having 10 special Chinese characteristics, as given below.

In the institution of the survey mechanism: The local governments at every level had established powerful census mechanism, in order to coordinate the progress of the different relevant branches in the same organization. In the formulation of the planning of the census: This had been "snowballed" through census checkpoints, when regulations of both the execution and details had been formulated in accordance with the situation in China, as well as tested under the typical circumstances. The arrangement of the work at different levels: The survey organization at the various levels had based most of their work on the principle of alternative employment, that was centered around the "principle theory of contradiction," in their formulation of the details of the planning charts. The selection and training of the census personnel: Under the joint organization of the governments at the different levels, a large number of suitable personnel had been selected from the executive organizations, business enterprises, other government institutions and people's communes. These personnel went through rigorous training, assessment and examinations.

The mobilization of publicity to all the people: In addition to the full utilization of various modern publicity tools, the many thousands of million of cadres, the census personnel as well as the activists among the masses to promote appealing verbal publicity. The utilization of the data of household-registrations: To fully utilize the basic material of the household-registrations without the limitations imposed. The division of survey areas and their numerical codification: The existing administrative areas of the village production teams and the neighborhood committees in the cities were used in the census. The onerous tasks of redrawing the map and dividing the country into different survey areas had therefore been avoided.

The work-sites of the survey-registrations--Repeated visits were made to the households and the information was in most cases registered at the census stations. When the registration was done actually in the households, rather than in the stations, the information was then checked on the spot, and the information was then corroborated by visits to the households. The way the census data was treated and published: The important figures were first collected by hand and then released in bulletins. Subsequently, the figures were separated by computers into the provincial and national categories and then accordingly published. In ensuring quality control in the links of the procedures: After each important link in the procedures, two additional items of "corroborative checking" and "sample-taking" were inserted. In this way, any inaccuracies were immediately found and rectified and the system of quality responsibility was also rigorously practiced at every level from the central administration right down to the basic level.

These characteristics are thus the 10 distinguishing features of the contemporary population census in China.

The improvements and characteristics that are listed above show that the third census that was held in China was truly imbued with special Chinese characteristics. In addition, the list of improvements and characteristics also show that the census that was held in China had basically reached the international advanced level. From the first census that was held in New China in 1953 to the third census in 1983 which basically dealt with a

population of 1 billion, there had only been 30 years. Yet in this short time, such enormous strides had been accomplished and indeed a glorious page was left in the history of world population census.

The great success of the third population census in China was carried out under the guidance of the directional policies that had been determined in the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee and the census' success also serve the heroic goal in the realization of the four modernizations. Yet without the political and economic upswing since the Third Plenum, and without the goal of struggles that had been outlined in the 12 Proposals of the "hard struggles at either end" of the party, then the work in population census could not have created much innovative breakthrough. We can therefore see that in the drive to achieve the four modernizations, the substantial results from this census would lead to important consequences.

IV

Within the last 35 years and especially during the recent few years, the work on population statistics in our country had accomplished great results. Nevertheless, it is not easy to do good work in population statistics in a country that has both a population of 1 billion and also large expansive territories. Therefore there is a number of aspects in our work of population statistics that should be strengthened and improved.

First, the system of goals in population statistics should be more fully implemented. Because population statistics had begun relatively belatedly in our country, therefore at the moment the system of goals in the population statistics was not truly scientific or rigorous in nature. As a result, discrepancies still remain in the definitions of the goals of population statistics, the specifications of the census as well as the calculation formulae. We should work according to the needs of the four modernizations, follow the pragmatic way regarding our country, assimilate the experience and advice from abroad, and then to more fully complete the systematization of the goals in the population statistics.

Second, the quality of information in the annual reports of population statistics still needs to be upgraded. At the moment, the economic reforms in the cities and villages are still in the ascent and the people's living standards have been rising rapidly. Household registration is no longer required as a method to guarantee the provisions of food and clothing to the people, when census had been used previously as a basis in the maintenance of daily life. By contrast, from now on, census should follow the changes in the situation and the new improvements, as a result, the quality control of the data in the annual reports of population statistics will also be raised.

Third, a great amount of the census information is still waiting to be researched into and analyzed.

The third population census in the whole country resulted in having 2 billion original census forms with the raw data contained in about 40 billion characters. When these figures have been put through the computers, the first batch of 10

percent of the samples of the 259 items in the data reports amounted to over 20 billion pages. The quantity of the second batch will increase and moreover these data would also be dealt with in more meticulous and complex way. When such substantial data had been rigorously worked on and sifted through, a large number of the internal relationships among the figures and patterns would emerge. Therefore we have to strengthen the effort here by raising the quality of the analytical workings of census, by learning widely from the analytical methods used abroad, and by improving our own analytical technique, as well as increasing the utilization of computers in the analytical work.

The above has shown us that although in the last 35 years, population statistical undertakings in China had undergone some complications and relapses, its development can nevertheless be considered fast, particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, when the organization of the third population census was legislated, and as a result, the cause of population statistics had undergone enormously important development and it also reached fairly advanced standards. Chairman Mao Zedong once pointed out at the birth of New China, that the destiny of China had always lain in the hands of her own people, and China would also rise like the sun in the east, and would therefore shine the light of her own glory on all the land. Now Chairman Mao's prophecy has already come true.

For the moment, the party Central Committee and the State Council have proposed the great political guiding principle of "taking hold of organizational reforms and open up to the outside," suggesting therefore new themes for population statistical undertakings. Looking to the past and hoping for development in the future, we are fully confident in executing reforms in the census system in our country. Under the guidance of both the party Central Committee and the nurturing of the goals of the four modernizations, the population statistics department, the big technical colleges, experts of scientific research institutions, scholars and working personnel would work closely to take reforming strides and to continue to raise population statistical undertakings in China to new levels.

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CSO: 4005/137

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION CENSUS DATA PROCESSING ERRORS, QUALITY CONTROL

Tianjin KEXUEXUE YU KEXUE JISHU GUANLI [SCIENTIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 9, 12 Sep 84 pp 42-44

[Article by Wu Guoliang [0702 0948 2733] of the Tianjin Municipal Census Leadership Team Office; Responsible Editor was He Zhou [3109 3166]: "Errors and Quality Control in Handling Population Census Data"]

[Text] Editorial Comment: Implementation of the four modernizations requires the modernization of statistical data. However, some of our professions and departments to this date lack basic statistics, and some areas of statistics are incomplete while others are inaccurate, so that it is quite difficult to use them. During the census, Tianjin municipality used computers for data processing, which virtually eliminated various errors, attained relatively good results and was warmly praised by foreigners in this profession. This article is an inquiry into the data processing errors and quality controls and ought to be of great interest and benefit to the comrades who perform tasks with social or technical statistics.

A population census is a large-scale undertaking involving social statistics. The methods of the Third National Census stipulated that 19 fields of content were to be investigated, and the results thoroughly and accurately reflect population conditions in China. They are of major significance in formulating state economic plans, controlling population increases, improving the material culture lives of the people, and accelerating construction of the four modernizations.

In this census many tasks were carried out simultaneously, there were overlapping operations, and the tasks on all levels were extremely complex, all of which could produce various errors. In the Tianjin population of nearly 8 million persons, there were over 100,000 instances of errors in recording which were corrected at all levels, the encoding tasks had over 60,000 instances of coding errors which were corrected, and in the data processing phase there were nearly 200,000 errors of various types which had to be corrected. There actually were errors everywhere, virtually beyond count and beyond prevention. The question of how to effectively eliminate these errors directly relates to the accuracy and reliability of the census results.

This article is a draft of some rough analyses and inquiries in the census data processing phase regarding the occurrence, development, and elimination of errors, the problem of understanding (canliu) [2995 3966] regulations, as well as how to properly carry out quality control work.

1. The Errors Occuring in All Phases of the Census

In terms of form of expression, there are two possible types of errors, exposed and hidden.

Exposed errors refers to those which appear on the surface of things and which are observable or which can be detected through the state's unified procedures for overall control of the apparatus or in the compiling procedures. In the recording stage, for example, there were incorrect headings; in the encoding work, codes were lost, wrong, improper or illegible; in the entry work there were wrong entries, and so on. All such errors belong to this type. The exposed errors are easy to distinguish, but, generally speaking, any given phase is quite difficult to separate out, and it is only possible to make checks at each level, establish checkpoints everywhere, intercept errors step by step, and finally eliminate them completely.

Hidden errors refers to those errors which are not revealed on the surface of the materials, they cannot be detected through observation, by the state's unified control procedures for overall control of the apparatus or in the compiling procedures. It is only after the compilation has been completed and a careful examination has been made that the illogical items will show the hiding places of these errors. The only way to discover them is to use specially formulated procedures to search out the recorded information and check it.

From the different stages of the errors which were generated we can also divide the errors into two other types, primary errors and residual errors. Primary errors refer to any given stage which for various reasons generated errors, all such errors are called primary errors of that stage. Residual errors refers to errors from the previous stage which could not be completely eliminated and thus are passed on as concealed errors. Consequently, the data processing errors that this article mentions refer to primary errors created in a given stage or to residual errors passed on from the previous stage.

2. The Guiding Ideology for Quality Control

For the third national population census, the State Council Census Department made concrete demands for quality control in the data processing.

The overall recording error rate was less 20 per thousand; the field error rate was less than 2 per thousand; the rate for immediately corrected fields was less than .3 per thousand; no age given produced an error rate of less than 1 percent; the address coding was in complete agreement with the address code books. These guidelines have been formulated according to general needs and are based on the experiences of the first and second population census, the demands of current realities and the general national situation, and are minimal goals which we should strive to achieve. However, in terms of a single municipality or province, they cannot satisfy only the nationally established standards, but also should fulfil our own special needs, and, conditions permitting, make higher and more practical demands.

Early in 1982, we first conducted census tests in two units and moreover entered the materials in computers for testing. During the entry process, 309

recording and residual errors were eliminated, and, at the same time, 1,276 new recording errors were generated. After a thoroughgoing reedit, 94 percent of the entry errors as well as several hundred recording and residual errors were eliminated. An error distribution analysis showed that "age," "culture level" and "unemployment" were the three primary error fields. The fields most influenced by errors were "relationship to head of house" and "no head of house". For example, in the test materials from the Li building neighborhood, errors in the "relationship to head of house" field constituted 8.4 percent of the errors in the recording phase, in the encoding phase this constituted 10.95 percent of the errors; prior to conducting the computer compilation, this category had a 23.08 percent ratio of residual errors, and after the compilation this rose to 46 percent. In searching out the main problems, an analysis of the reasons shows weak dedication, careless work, a lack of professional skills and unfamiliar operations. A sincere summing up not only enabled us to make progress in understanding the rules of the occurrence and development of the errors, we also found the weak links and discovered methods for improving quality control.

In a census, the central task in quality control is to systematically research the various errors which are generated in each phase, think of methods to reveal and eliminate them and guarantee the quality of the census results. The test census results tell us: proper recording is the the most important factor; prior to compilation all exposed errors ought to be eliminated; after compilation the main energies ought to be focused on investigating the susceptible fields in order to eliminate the residual errors. These understandings provide guiding thought for future population census recording and data processing.

3. Organizing and Implementing Quality Control Work

After making summarizations, we formulated a simple, workable, controllable and stable data processing flow chart (simplified). Taking a 10 percent data processing sample, we calculated the coefficient for residual errors in each unit. This meant that for the succeeding data processing we could predict the amount of work involved in finding and correcting errors in each unit. Experience proves that not only is feedback necessary (see Table 1), but that it simultaneously is also beneficial in making work arrangements.

TABLE 1 ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF LONG LINE FEEDBACK WORK

| UNIT | THE COEFFICIENT OF RESIDUAL ERRORS IN 10 PERCENT OF THE MATERIALS | PREDICTED ERROR CORRECTION WORK VOLUME | ACTUAL ERROR VOLUME IN 90 PERCENT OF THE DATA |
|--------------------|---|--|---|
| EASTERN SURBURB | UNDER 0.4 PER THOUSAND | LESS THAN APPROX 220 ITEMS | 65 ITEMS |
| SOUTHERN SUBURB | UNDER 0.29 PER THOUSAND | LESS THAN APPROX. 88 ITEMS | 84 ITEMS |
| HEBEI DISTRICT | UNDER 0.16 PER THOUSAND | LESS THAN APPROX. 112 ITEM | 125 ITEMS |

Work experience tells us that in order to properly exercise quality control it is necessary to place the education and training of the quality control personnel in a primary position and prevent their having a one track mind. We considered the running of the test materials to be a troop training exercise and unified the completion of the error detection and error correction tasks and the training of quality control personnel with the upgrading of the technology. In the prevention of all errors, it is necessary to have an attitude of insisting on getting to the bottom of the matter, carrying out item by item analyses and studies, clarifying the cause and effect, and understanding from within the objective laws controlling the occurrence, development, perpetuation and elimination of errors, and improve our consciousness in properly carrying out tasks. In the investigation of errors we must make these demands: familiarity with encoding and familiarity with editing documents; the ability to examine materials and the ability to supplement and correct forms; knowledge of how to investigate primary errors and knowledge of methods for correcting errors; the ability to analyse and make decisions and the ability to independently handle problems; the unification of current tasks with long term tasks, which means that during the process of investigating and correcting errors there will be a process of analyzing and studying how to investigate errors; that there will be sincere treatment of each investigation of errors and that no wrong field be left untouched; in the investigation and correction of each error all valuable experiences will be summed up. In the work of investigating and correcting errors there will be unification with training in the scientific spirit of searching for truth and a rigorous work style.

During data entry, under the premise of attempting to increase speed it is necessary to guarantee accuracy and not impose any additional duties. We have a responsibility system of dual value for each sentry post and rigorous participation in resolving uncertainties; each shift must guarantee the ratio of completed work for the installation, and must guarantee fulfilment of the quota. In striving for accelerated data entry time, we have also worked out a specialized procedure which decreases the incidence of mainframe "tieups" in data processing; after mainframe compiling develops errors, the error investigation team will make a detailed, conscientious correction of the information, make a rational unification of all links in data processing and quality control to structure a job flow procedure which embodies both the data processing and quality control functions. In actual work, the speed of data entry will constantly increase (from an initial speed of 600 (tiao) [2742] per hour to 740 (tiao) per hour, while the error rate will constantly decline (from an initial rate of 1.5-1 percent to 0.4-0.3 percent).

In the investigation of exposed errors, many obstacles were overcome, and upon entering the compiling stage the number of residual errors stood at six per hundred thousand fields. To get to the bottom of these "very minor number" of errors, we used our conditions of a relatively small population, a concentrated area, convenient transportation and available computer time to arrange suitable times for each district and county to send people to work with us. Because they came from the front lines they were relatively familiar with the actual conditions, so we had them join in with the teams in resolving problems and we worked together to investigate and correct errors. The 18 districts and counties participated 160 person-times in resolving problems and correcting

errors, each of which generally lasted 3-5 days (though one district stayed 15 days). After making this joint effort all of the exposed errors were finally eliminated.

There is a variety of possible ways to correct errors. For example, if errors are discovered in the original data during data entry, the encoding persons for that shift can assign another authorized code according to the circumstances; then when the detailed compilation prints out the wrong information the personnel searching for errors can follow the rules of logic in revising the disk; when the compilation issues unauthorized profession and type of employment codes it is permissible to use what seems to be a logical profession or type of employment to revise the code in making the correction....in this way the current stage is processed and time and effort are saved. However, in this kind of data processing it is difficult to guarantee that everything will work and there are many situations wherein errors are compounded. Consequently, any wrong information that is discovered, including machine corrected errors, must all be compared with the primary sources or else it will be necessary to carry out another on-site census. This is the only way to achieve consistency of the records with the facts, consistency in the coding and the records, consistency in the compiling and the data entry, and consistency between the compilation tape and the primary sources tape, so that each corrected error is in accord with the facts, and to guarantee the accuracy, truthfulness and authority of the tabulations.

4. Susceptible Fields and Hidden Errors

The so-called susceptible fields appear after tabulation is complete and refers to inconsistencies between major figures or to logical inconsistencies deviating from the norm between major figures or between lists. Susceptible fields occur in 10 percent of the lists in these materials, and, according to conditions in our municipality at that time, we divided the susceptible fields into 12 types. (TABLE 2)

TABLE 2 SUSCEPTIBLE FIELDS

| CODE | SUSCEPTIBLE FIELD |
|------|--|
| 01 | COLLEGE GRADS AGED 15-19 |
| 02 | MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED AGED 15-19 |
| 03 | TWO BIRTHS UNDER AGE 19 |
| 04 | UNDER AGE 19 AND TWO PLUS CHILDREN |
| 05 | UNDER AGE 19 WORKING IN SCIENCE OR TECHNOLOGY |
| 06 | COLLEGE GRADS WORKING IN AGRICULTURE |
| 07 | ILLITERATES WORKING IN SCIENCE OR TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH |
| 08 | UNDER AGE 29 WITH FOUR PLUS BIRTHS |
| 09 | UNDER AGE 24 AND THREE BIRTHS |
| 10 | UNDER AGE 19 AND TWO PLUS BIRTHS BY 1981 |
| 11 | UNDER AGE 14 AND STUDYING AT COLLEGE OR ATTENDING SCHOOL |
| 12 | THREE PLUS BIRTHS BY 1981 |

Why should compilation produce any susceptible fields? How many of these are real? How many are hidden errors? In these matters it is necessary to make concrete analyses of the concrete conditions.

In our real lives there are innumerable errors and differences in our situations and there are distinct phenomena and special conditions, while in the hundreds of millions of calculations found in the statistics what is special may appear to be "average." In addition there are human factors, which includes the recording, encoding and data entry errors as well as the limitations of the categories for fields.

In the "occupation" category, for example, the statistics divide up the employed population into similar categories based on the nature of their work; this is both scientific and practical. However, this categorization disregards which occupation and which ownership system the work unit falls under and disregards the nature of the work performed, and among the employed population performing work of a similar nature this includes an extremely broad range on each level. While the nature of the work is similar, the other aspects may not be similar and these differences make the divisions between the types of fields quite confusing. The compilations reflect the mutual contradictions between these fields and while some of these may be actual errors, they also conceal residual errors in the recording, encoding and data entry. Because there logically are no direct influences between the individuals, their residence and the other fields, there is no way that the state unified compilation procedures can detect them; such errors also differ from the exposed errors and are very difficult to detect as most of them entered the tabulation process as hidden errors. Prior to compilation these errors existed as individual items, but after the compilation and tabulation they lost their independence and became part of the susceptible fields.

When a careful analysis of the 10 percent sample materials was made, use of the special procedures revealed that 218 susceptible areas had been recorded, and carrying out a check it was found that 62 items were in error, while the great majority (72 percent) of them were correct. This eliminates any unnecessary doubts. For example, it appeared strange that illiterates should be engaged in science education and in medicine and health matters, but a check showed the great majority of these entries to be accurate. There are illiterate or semi-literate people in such areas as factory health personnel and people who insert false teeth, neighborhood mass sanitation personnel, brigade midwives, veterinarians and martial arts teachers.

A typical investigation of the susceptible areas in these sample materials also initially provided some experience in eliminating residual errors. First of all, there was a check of each column of the problems in the sensitive areas against the original records, and the method was convenient and simple with clear results. A great number of encoding and data entry errors were quickly found. Second, there were the suspicions related to the original documents and the re-checking of the districts and counties. This was necessary in order to clarify whether or not the records were true or false; however, performing this work used up an excess number of people and too much time. An examination of the results of the re-checking shows that the great majority were accurate. If it is possible to make a careful analysis and reach a straightforward decision concerning the original record materials it would then not be necessary to carry out many of the re-checks, which would reduce the waste of manpower and materials. A frank summing up of the experiences and lessons of the typical investigation provides excellent guidance for handling the remaining 90 percent

of the materials and supports the combined methods of first checking the original records, quickly correcting encoding and data entry errors, analyzing and resolving the suspicious problems in the records and going back to the homes to re-check. Practice proves that this is a comparatively effective method.

There are two major keys in conducting an analysis of and making decisions about problems in the primary documents: the first is that the investigation should be led by experienced comrades with the participation of personnel who are familiar with conditions in the district and county; the second is that the analysis and decision making should be on the basis of the original recorded materials with definite adherence to real conditions and an avoidance of subjective assumptions. In the entire data processing procedure, 9,812 susceptible areas were eliminated, and a check of the original materials, an overall analysis and an individual re-check of the homes corrected 207 residual errors. (Table 3) At this point all of the obvious and residual errors were corrected.

TABLE 3 STATISTICAL REPORT OF CHECKS ON RESIDUAL ERRORS

| FIELD | ERROR TYPES | | | | | NO ACTUALLY CORRECT |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | TOTAL | SUB TOTAL | RECORDING ERRORS | ENCODING ERRORS | DATA ENTRY ERRORS | |
| College Grads Aged 15-19 | 58 | 32 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| Married, Divorced or Widowed Aged 15-19 | 2343 | 77 | 35 | 37 | 5 | 2266 |
| Under Age 19 With Two Children | 76 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 62 |
| Under Age 19 Working in Science or Technology | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| College Grads Working in Agriculture | 158 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 145 |
| Illiterates Working in Science or Technology | 316 | 52 | 27 | 24 | 1 | 264 |
| Under Age 29 With Over Four Children | 833 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 822 |
| Under Age 24 and Three Births by 1981 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Three Plus Births by 1981 | 5996 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5991 |
| Total | 9812 | 207 | 99 | 95 | 13 | 9605 |

Because the data processing stage in this municipal population census was relatively effective in eliminating "all errors," the census results completely and accurately reflect our population conditions; the use of computers to process the data determined and also verified the methods of eliminating each type of error, checked the capability and efficiency of each action, computed the coefficients for each (guolu) [6665 3459] error type and each residual (canlu) [2995 3966] error type, and provided a relatively complete data base for data processing in future census taking.

Data processing has allowed us to see that if prior to the data processing operations, the remaining recording and encoding errors of the exposed type are below 3.4 per hundred thousand, with the use of the open loop method of control it is entirely possible to arrive at a precision rate of 1.8 per hundred thousand; if a final precision rate higher than 1.8 per hundred thousand is needed, then it is necessary to select the close loop control method of long line feedback.

It is worthwhile to point out that the above reference to "all errors" is to the obvious errors discovered by the state unified control compiling procedures as well as the residual errors discovered both by our special procedures for compilation and by the verification of susceptible fields. Whether or not there might be errors in other fields is subject to further study. In terms of the computerized processing of statistical data and the attainment of data processing modernization, on the one hand we are putting it into practice and on the other hand merely feeling our way forward, and our current status has many problems which require deep study. We hope that comrades who are concerned with these problems will join with us in a common effort to achieve continual improvements in making inquiries so that our data calculations and data processing efforts will be able to respond to the demands of modernized management.

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PRC OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 23 Oct 84 p 2

[Summary of speech by Zhang Wensong [2797 2429 2646], chairman of the China Educational Congress, given 17 October 1984 at the 39th Session of the International Conference on Education in Geneva]

[Text] A new technological revolution of worldwide scope is currently on the rise that is influencing not only the economic and social development of various countries, but is also having profound effects on the systems, structures, substance and methods of education. Its most important message to us is that intellectual development and the training of talent are going to occupy an increasingly important position in the society of the future. The degree of popularization and reach of education as well as the vigor with which it adapts to and stimulates this development will become the primary criteria by which a nation's developmental potential is measured.

In contemplating this trend and the demands of China's socialist modernization, China has designated the cause of education as a point of strategic importance in its economic development. While improving both the qualitative and quantitative development of education at the same time, China is quickening the pace of the educational revolution, readjusting the structure of education, reforming somewhat the educational systems that are not suited to the demands of the times, readjusting the substance of teaching, lightening the students' load, and emphasizing the training of ability. The fundamental principle behind China's educational revolution is for education to be geared toward modernization, toward the outside world, and toward the future. Its basic objectives are to establish a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics and proceeding from Chinese realities, and to produce many highly talented individuals within a short period of time.

In order to readjust the proportionate relationship among the various levels and types of education within China, we have over the past 3 years concentrated on developing various forms of adult education. In the area of short-term vocational college, we have stepped up recruitment of 2 and 3 year advanced schools for professional training and graduate study; in the area of secondary vocational-technical education, the proportion of upper level schools of various types increased from 19.7 percent in 1980 to 31.5 percent in 1983. We have reformed somewhat the distribution system for enrollees and graduates of our schools of higher education, and we have carried out a real

Reform of its administrative system. In response to the requirements of the new technological revolution, we have concentrated on building up the frontier sciences now on the rise in China's colleges and universities and on the crossing of interrelated disciplines. We have promoted the establishment of various forms of teaching, scientific research, and production joint bodies. We have proceeded from realities in instituting two types of teaching requirements for middle and primary school education, and have begun to set up in a deliberate manner pilot projects in computer education.

China is a socialist country in the midst of development. The most fundamental task during the socialist stage is to develop the productive forces. In a world where science and technology are changing with each passing day, where the amount of knowledge and information is increasing all the time and where knowledge so quickly becomes obsolete, to develop the productive forces demands that the broad masses of laborers' cultural, scientific, and technical standards be steadily improved. Now I shall discuss the state of popular education and its priorities as it is currently developing in China.

1. Universal elementary education is the cornerstone of China's modernization effort. The Government of China has set a target date of 1990 for the achievement of universal elementary education throughout the whole country. The number of young boys and girls and children currently enrolled in school is 135,780,000. There are 14 provinces and municipalities directly under the central government and 1,195 county-level administrative units where 95 percent or more of all school-age children are enrolled. Universal elementary education has been achieved in urban areas and in several prefectures that are relatively developed economically. China's future society is going to be a thoroughly educated society. It will demand not only that the new generation perpetuate existing knowledge but that it has the ability to create new knowledge. For this reason we have upgraded the requirements concerning the criteria for universal education, including the proportion of children entering school, the rate of consolidation, the graduation rate, and the percentage of 12 to 15 year-olds receiving universal education. At the same time, those areas accorded priority status for educational innovation include the development of students' intellectual abilities and training their abilities to think, to study on their own, to survive, and to get down to serious work. The best way to accomplish this is to readjust curricula at the proper times, readjust educational planning, focus on instruction in basic knowledge and training in basic technical skills, lighten the students' workload, and enable children to develop in a sufficiently lively atmosphere that encourages initiative.

2. China was once a country with an illiteracy rate exceeding 80 percent. In the past 35 years, 150 million people have been able to shed their illiterate status through adult education. With the development of elementary education, the literacy rate among adults has dropped substantially. Currently, there are still some 80 million young and strong peasants who are illiterate; this is our priority area in the effort to eliminate illiteracy. The basic methods we are currently employing are: (1) Enroll all 15 year-olds and younger who have never attended or have not finished elementary school, or employ a variety of measures or forms to quickly complete the elementary school core curriculum, thereby arresting the emergence of new illiteracy. (2) Replenish

and strengthen the full-time cadre contingent fighting illiteracy. Draft a plan to combat illiteracy taking the country as the administrative unit, mobilizing the strength of society to operate various types of schools and striving to eliminate adult illiteracy throughout China by 1995. (3) Make comprehensive arrangements for political, literary, scientific and technical education as a part of the anti-illiteracy campaign, and concentrate assiduously on continuing education for those who become literate.

3. An important task for the education of China's staff and workers at this time is literacy and technical education for those who are young and strong but whose quality is fairly low. At the end of 1983, 40 percent of the 30 million-plus young and strong staff and workers met literacy and technical standards. Another 1.1 million-plus were receiving intermediate-level specialized instruction for staff and workers, while 1 million received higher education.

4. To encourage every member of society--especially those young people who have never had the opportunity to go to college but who aspire to advanced training--to improve their literary, scientific, and technical standards through self-education, China has maintained a college-level self-study examination system, whereby the state acknowledges as official the academic record of everyone who passes the test.

5. Guaranteeing that the disadvantaged have equal educational opportunity is an important aspect of the Chinese citizenry's rights to receive an education.

The rural population and intermediate and elementary school students comprise over 80 percent of China's population. In recent years, China has increased its investment in rural education through a variety of channels, including consolidation and training of teachers for rural schools, improving the quality of rural education, and narrowing the gap between the cities and the countryside. At the same time that we are devoting considerable energy to reforming rural education and developing various forms of vocational and technical education, we are instilling in the students a love for rural and agricultural labor, so as to bring rural education into line with the demands of China's agricultural modernization.

China has 55 minority nationalities, most of which live in large, sparsely-populated border regions that are economically and culturally deprived. The primary measures we have taken to promote the development of minority education include: establishment of an administrative mechanism for managing minority education, compiling and translating teaching methods for minority nationality language and literature; and establishing an educational system for minority nationalities that includes intermediate and elementary education, minority teachers colleges, and minority academies; providing ample financial subsidies; setting up large numbers of boarding schools in sparsely populated regions; and organizing teaching and equipment assistance where needed from large cities and economically developed areas for minority regions. At present, the cause of minority nationality education has made considerable progress, but if we truly want to eliminate cultural inequalities

that exist among the nationalities we will have to work hard for a long time to come.

Education for the handicapped has received more and more attention from various sectors of Chinese society of late. Quite a few local governments have increased investments in specialized projects, readjusted overall arrangements and rationalized site locations to make it easier for handicapped children to go to school. Various forms and types of teacher training have also been organized so as to improve the quality of special education.

The people of China are working hard to build a modernized nation. We sincerely hope for a stable and long-lived environment of international peace to achieve our goal of national and educational modernization. We also sincerely hope to strengthen mutual exchange and cooperation with various nations. We believe that not only will this conference serve positively to promote the development of education in all nations, but it will also make a valuable contribution to preserving peace, promoting development, and enhancing understanding and friendship among the people of the world. The Chinese delegation wants to work hard with all the other delegations here to achieve this goal.

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CSO: 4005/247

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL SECONDARY EDUCATION OUTLINED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [FRONT ON HIGHER EDUCATION] in Chinese No 8, 13 Aug 84
pp 21-23

[Article by the Ministry of Education's Financial Affairs Planning Section:
"An Outline of the Development of Vocational Secondary Education Since the
Founding of the Nation 35 Years Ago"]

[Text] Changes in the Number of Vocational Secondary Schools

| | | | | Unit: institution | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | 1950 | 1978 | 1983 | Increase in the number of schools from 1950 to 1983 | Increase in the number of schools from 1978 to 1983 |
| Total | 1,086 | 2,760 | 3,090 | 2,004 | 330 |
| I. Technical secondary schools | 500 | 1,714 | 2,229 | 1,729 | 515 |
| Schools of industry | 90 | 532 | 670 | 580 | 138 |
| Schools of agriculture and forestry | 107 | 302 | 404 | 297 | 102 |
| Schools of medicine | 181 | 520 | 520 | 339 | |
| Schools of finance and economics | 68 | 231 | 375 | 307 | 144 |
| Schools of political science and law | -- | -- | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| Schools of physical education | -- | 16 | 31 | 31 | 15 |
| Schools of fine arts | 2 | 65 | 97 | 95 | 32 |
| Other | 52 | 48 | 50 | -2 | 2 |
| II. Secondary normal schools | 586 | 1,046 | 861 | 275 | -185 |

Note: Since 1979, vocational secondary schools have been revived and further developed during restructuring. The number of schools of industry, agriculture, forestry, finance and economics and political science and law witnessed a greater increase. Secondary normal schools, through restructuring and mergers, have also been consolidated and upgraded.

Number of Students Graduated From Vocational Secondary Schools

Unit: 10,000 persons

| | Accumulated total, 1949 to 1983 | Rough estimate, 1949 to 1965 | Rough estimate, 1966 to 1976 | Rough estimate, 1977 to 1983 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total | 722.36 | 295.85 | 167.63 | 258.88 |
| I. Number of students graduated from technical secondary schools | 395.03 | 159.96 | 93.64 | 141.43 |
| Engineering | 152.10 | 73.76 | 34.16 | 44.18 |
| Agriculture and forestry | 71.91 | 34.14 | 14.41 | 23.36 |
| Medicine | 108.05 | 37.02 | 29.57 | 41.46 |
| Finance and economics | 49.02 | 11.99 | 11.01 | 26.02 |
| Political science and law | 2.44 | -- | -- | 2.44 |
| Physical education | 1.89 | 0.93 | 0.28 | 0.68 |
| Fine arts | 4.83 | 1.45 | 1.64 | 1.74 |
| Other | 4.79 | 0.67 | 2.57 | 1.55 |
| II. Number of students graduated from secondary normal schools | 327.33 | 135.89 | 73.99 | 117.45 |

Note: During the 35 years since Liberation, a total of 72,236,000 students have graduated from vocational secondary schools. This figure is 13.2 times the total number (546,700) of students graduated from vocational secondary schools prior to Liberation (between 1931 and 1946).

Number of Students Enrolled in Vocational Secondary Schools

Unit: 10,000 persons

| | 1949 | 1978 | 1983 | 1983 figure divided by 1950 figure | 1983 figure as a per- centage of 1978 figure |
|--|-------|-------|--------|--|---|
| Total | 22.88 | 88.92 | 114.33 | 5 | 128.6 |
| I. Number of students enrolled in technical secondary school | 7.71 | 52.93 | 68.84 | 8.9 | 130.1 |
| Engineering | 2.14 | 18.14 | 23.39 | 10.9 | 128.9 |
| Agriculture and forestry | 2.17 | 8.65 | 9.19 | 4.2 | 106.3 |
| Medicine | 1.54 | 15.87 | 16.33 | 10.6 | 102.9 |
| Finance and economics | 1.48 | 7.54 | 14.56 | 9.8 | 193.1 |
| Political science and law | -- | -- | 2.74 | -- | -- |
| Physical education | -- | 0.37 | 0.68 | -- | 185.4 |
| Fine arts | -- | 1.22 | 1.68 | -- | 138.0 |
| Other | 0.38 | 1.14 | 0.27 | -- | -- |
| II. Number of students enrolled in secondary normal schools | 15.17 | 35.99 | 45.49 | 3 | 126.4 |

Number of Instructors and Staff Members in Vocational Secondary Schools

| | | | | | Unit: 10,000 persons |
|---|------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|--|
| | 1949 | 1978 | 1983 | 1983 figure divided by 1950 figure | 1983 figure as a percentage of 1978 figure |
| Total number of instructors and staff members in vocational secondary schools | 2.40 | 23.71 | 36.38 | 15.2 | 153.5 |
| Full-time instructors among the above figure | 1.56 | 9.96 | 15.63 | 10 | 156.9 |
| I. Number of instructors and staff members in technical secondary schools | 1.05 | 17.60 | 28.42 | 26.9 | 161.5 |
| Full-time instructors among the above figure | 0.66 | 6.93 | 11.59 | 17.5 | 167.2 |
| II. Number of instructors and staff members in secondary normal schools | 1.35 | 6.11 | 7.96 | 5.9 | 130.4 |
| Full-time instructors among the above figure | 0.90 | 3.03 | 4.04 | 4.5 | 133.7 |

Number of Full-time Instructors in Vocational Secondary Schools by Title

| | | | | Unit: persons |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | |
| Total number of full-time instructors | 135,855 | 149,493 | 156,344 | |
| Including: Associate professors | 93 | 380 | 740 | |
| Lecturers | 5,030 | 20,930 | 30,569 | |
| Teachers | 124,958 | 109,554 | 102,893 | |
| Trainees | 5,774 | 18,629 | 22,142 | |

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CSO: 4005/194

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL THEORY COURSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS STRESSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 23 Oct 84 p 1

/Article: "Ministry of Education Stresses Importance of Political Theory Courses in Secondary Schools"

/Text/ On 22 September, the Ministry of Education sent out a circular to make known its "Suggestions for Improving and Strengthening Political Theory Courses in Secondary Vocational and Secondary Normal Schools." In the "Suggestions," it stresses the importance of political theory courses in cultivating socialist-minded and professionally proficient middle-level personnel in various specific fields. It also proposes regulations concerning the curricula of political theory courses, the principles and methods of teaching and the building of the teachers' ranks.

The "Suggestions" provides that political theory courses that are to be offered in secondary vocational and secondary normal schools include "Theoretical Basis of Marxism," "Marxist Political Economy," "Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism," "Basic Problems of Revolution and Construction in China" and "An Introduction to Communist Ethics." The "Suggestions" also provides concrete regulations concerning different political theory courses to be offered in schools of different categories or of different systems and in different classes. In the past, there were no unified regulations regarding political theory courses to be offered in the secondary vocational and secondary normal schools. Regulations worked out this time will be advantageous to strengthening the students' education in Marxist-Leninist theories in line with the characteristics of the secondary vocational and secondary normal schools.

The "Suggestions" provides that the teaching hours of political theory courses in the secondary vocational and secondary normal schools will be in principle 2 hours per week. For secondary vocational schools of finance and economics, political science and law and other liberal arts, "Marxist Political Economy" and "Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism" will be taught for 4 to 6 hours per week. Education in the policies of current events will be 2 hours per week for secondary vocational schools of all categories and 1 hour per week for secondary normal schools. All these are to be placed on the teaching plans. The "Suggestions" also regulates the total class hours of political theory courses in the secondary vocational schools of different categories.

The "Suggestions" stresses that in teaching the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, it is necessary to combine closely with the line, guiding principles and policies as well as situations both at home and abroad, to integrate with the realities of the socialist modernization drive, of the thought of the students and of special fields of study and to eliminate the tendency of "repeating what the book says" and the practice of deviating from the contents of teaching materials but talking at random and giving strained interpretations.

The "Suggestions" demands that we must strive to establish the following ratios between full-time political teachers and students in 5 years: the ratio in secondary vocational schools of finance and economics, political science and law and other categories of arts is 1:80-100. The ratio in secondary vocational schools of engineering, agriculture, forestry, medical science and arts and crafts is 1:100-140. (The ratio for secondary normal schools will be established separately.) Schools of less than 300 students must provide 1 teacher for each course. Various forms must be adopted to carry out inservice training for political teachers in a planned way.

The "Suggestions" provides that political teachers who are party members may enjoy the same treatment as that provided at county and league levels and the relevant spirit must be passed on to nonparty member political teachers in time. Funds needed for the purchase of books, magazines, newspapers and reference materials must be listed in school budgets and must be allocated to teaching and research sections of political theory courses for their use.

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CSO: 4005/248

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN CHINA'S LEGAL SYSTEM

Shanghai ZHENGZHI YU FALU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 3, 5 Jun 84 pp 23-25

[Article on studying "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" by Xia Shuzhang [115 2579 4545]: "The Position and Role of Administrative Law In Strengthening the Legal System"]

[Text] The publication of "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (Hereafter abbreviated as "Selected Works") has aroused the great attention and interest of public figures throughout the world who are interested in China's recent developments and development prospects. As pointed out by the CPC Central Committee Document Editorial Committee in the "Publication Explanation" of these selected works, "These works not only have an indelible historical significance, but also a major guiding significance for China's present and future socialist construction." From the viewpoint of academic and theoretical circles, the speeches in the "Selected Works" involve major principles of many disciplines such as philosophy, politics, economics, law, education and management, have posed many problems in urgent need of study and will have a major guiding effect on building and developing all disciplines. Having read the "Selected Works", this will be an attempt to discuss a rough understanding of the problem of the position and role of administrative law in strengthening the socialist legal system.

There are many scores of places in the "Selected Works" which have discussions on strengthening and in relation to the socialist legal system. These discussions to a great extent directly or indirectly concern the problem of administrative law. The most notable ones are in the following areas:

1. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said that "In order to ensure people's democracy, the legal system must be strengthened." (Selected Works" p 136. Only the page number will be given hereafter for quotations from this source.) The legal system naturally includes administrative law. According to the normal arrangement of legal classification, administrative law is second only to the Constitution which is regarded as the major basic national law. Emanating from the organizational law of China's central people's government, all of the various laws and regulations concerning administrative organization and management belong to the category of administrative law. Administrative law is not only a major legal department, but it also has the largest quantity and most contents of all legal departments.

"All phenomena which are undisciplined, anarchistic and in violation of the legal system must be firmly opposed and corrected." (p 319) The broad masses of people firmly support this. The legal system referred to here must similarly be understood to include administrative law. Why must this point be again called to attention and stressed? It is because people generally treat violations of criminal and civil laws quite sensitively and conscientiously but often do not greatly mind or care in the least about violations of administrative laws and regulations and do not observe them as strictly. This is of course a problem which we should not treat lightly.

The most basic task of administrative law lies in making clear and specific formulations of the basic principles provided by the Constitution in the area of administrative organization and management, enabling them to be fully and effectively carried out. Its importance is understandable. From the viewpoint of improvement for example, administrative organs, irresponsibility, poor work quality, low efficiency and the existence of many bureaucratic abuses does not accord with the spirit stipulated by Article 27 of the Constitution that "All state organs should continue to improve work quality and efficiency and oppose bureaucratism in carrying out the principle of simplification, the job responsibility system and the training and examination system for workers." And how can deviating from the spirit of the Constitution be treated lightly!

2. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has paid special attention to and repeatedly stressed the need to reinstate, establish and perfect essential rules and regulations and thinks that "It is better to require a little more strictness in carrying out rules and regulations, without which they cannot be established, and that some quite trivial past rules and regulations should be reformed." (p 11) Most rules and regulations are in fact administrative legislation problems. For instance, "It can be said that what are drawn up are laws." (p 20) These laws are organizational laws and regulations of administrative law and detailed rules and regulations for implementing it. Comrade Deng Xiaoping hit the mark again about rules and regulations with the comment that "The key is in establishing the job responsibility system." (p 30) But we know that without corresponding and realistic administrative laws and regulations, any job responsibility system will be either unable to be established or temporarily established, difficult to be upheld and strengthened or a mere formality. In order to establish a system, laws must of course be dependable and strictly carried out, and if they are violated without redress, the system may be an empty shell and become a mere formality.

When stressing the problem of clearly explaining democracy, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out the relationship under the socialist system between individual and collective, partial and overall and temporary and long-term interests as well as that between democracy and centralism and that the relationship between rights and duties "is in the final analysis a political and legal expression of the inter-relation of the various above-mentioned interests." (p 162) In order to regulate the interrelation of all interests based on the principle of unified planning with due consideration for all concerned, administrative law can and must play its proper role.

When analyzing the root causes of bureaucratism, Comrade Deng Xiaoping thought that the condition of "the long-term lack of strictness from top to bottom of administrative laws and regulations and the individual responsibility system and the lack of strict and clear stipulations of the limits of responsibility for every organ and even every person so that there are often no regulations which can be followed for matters large or small" (p 288) must be changed. What is referred to here is almost completely an administrative law problem.

When discussing the relative importance of systems to ideology and style, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said that "Problems in the area of the organizational and work systems are more important. ... leadership and organizational system problems are even more fundamental, comprehensive, steady and long-term. These system problems relate to whether or not the party and state have changed color and must arouse a high degree of interest throughout the party." (p 293) These are truly sincere words and earnest wishes calling for deep thought! We cannot forget that systemization and legalization are inseparably linked together and that system reform is always closely related to strengthening and improving the work of administrative law.

3. When analyzing cadre conditions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "The problem is that cadre composition is irrational too many cadres lacking specialized knowledge and abilities and too few having them. ... there are very few morally qualified professional cadres who have studied and understood law and can enforce it impartially." (p 227) It is undeniable that professional political and legal talent is now a seriously deficient "short supply." Although this refers primarily to judicial cadres, the conditions discussed are also fully applicable to administrative cadres since they must also study and understand law and particularly administrative law, and must also enforce law impartially and be morally qualified. If the masses of administrative cadres and particularly administrative leaders at all levels do not know administrative law and do not have the concept and custom of working according to law, administrative and management work will be in danger of neglecting or being divorced from the path of the legal system. From the viewpoint of the entire legal system, that would not strengthen the area of administrative work, but would rather weaken it.

"The major problem at present is not that there are too many cadres, but that they are unsuitable and that there are too few specialized people who understand all professions." (p 228) And this is precisely the situation. The requirements proposed by the party Central Committee for cadres to be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent are unmistakable. But this situation of there being too few people who understand specialties is possibly even more prominent among administrative cadres, and it is feared that there are even less professional people who understand administrative law. And it is also very important precisely in this area.

Faced with the above conditions, what can be done? "The methods are to study. One is to teach through running schools and training classes, and another is to study independently." (p 228) The prerequisite of learning is understanding the necessity of truly learning and the things which truly should and can be learned. If we still stick to the kind of biased, illusive or mistaken view that administrative work is merely a "Jack of all trades and master of none" type of work, regarding it as something which can be done without study, which everyone can do and as a problem for which no specialized knowledge and abilities exist, we can not learn well. Administration and administrative law are both in fact highly specialized applied disciplines, and we have only long paid insufficient attention to them.

4. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has paid a lot of attention to educational work and thinks the legal system education is a major component of education. While firmly opposing all phenomena such as not observing party, military and political discipline, he has required that "Education in discipline and the legal system must be strengthened for party and government organs, the army, enterprises, schools and all of the people." (p 319) The Chinese Constitution (Article 24) later also made stipulations on this.

Strengthening education in discipline and the legal system for all citizens obviously belongs to requirements of a universal nature, but further and deeper attainments should be made by legal workers and concerned personnel who are regarded as professionals. Administrative cadres for instance must be specially educated and trained in administrative law, classifying it as a required subject. Cadre training work is now gradually developing into a regular system, and whether the study of administrative law has been generally considered and specifically planned in administrative cadre training or advanced study plans thus merits attention.

In addition, based on the recent understanding of conventional political and legal education, administrative law is still a gap in the timetables of some political and legal institutes and departments and is also considered a relatively weak link among those who have begun to prepare and have made some plans for it. It seems that all of these should take appropriate positive measures in order to seek to conform to the needs of strengthening the legal system and education in the legal system and administrative law.

5. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's discussions on the problem of teaching materials has also greatly enlightened us. of course, concerning many specific problems in the area of educational work, "The key is in teaching materials. Teaching materials must reflect the advanced standards of modern scientific education and conform to China's actual conditions." (p 52) Let us consider that a teaching material or fundamental knowledge reading material problem also exists in the area of administrative law for short-term training, regular institutions of learning and independent study. Administrative law teaching and basic reading materials should be specially suited to the needs of China's socialist modernization and conform to our national conditions.

In addition, "Teaching materials are very important and must be unified." (p 60) Although this was aimed at military education and training, this point should also be considered in relation to administrative law teaching or basic reading materials. In the first place, some consider that all legislation including administrative legislation depends on the new Constitution. This is because it is expressly provided in the Constitution (Article 3) that administrative laws and regulations must not contradict the Constitution and must uphold unification of the socialist legal system. The Constitution also stipulates that the State Council has the right to change or revoke (Article 89, Section 13 and 14 of the Constitution) improper orders, directives and rules and regulations issued by all departments and committees and improper decisions and orders of local state administrative organs at all levels. Along with the widespread and thorough development of organs reform, the pace of administrative legislation is also accelerating. In addition, it is also worth mentioning that the Legal Publishing House published a trial book of legal teaching materials for higher institutes, "Essentials of Administrative Law," in June 1983. However it is tentatively appraised in legal education circles, it should be regarded as an essential, timely and gratifying attempt and should be welcomed and encouraged. The author will not conjecture about its lack of intellectual depth, but has tentatively discussed certain rough impressions after reading it (See this publication, 1984 No 1) and will not repeat unnecessary details here.

In summary, the many discussions in the "Selected Works" on and relating to strengthening the legal system are all very incisive. With this kind of important writing, only by conscientiously studying the original work can its basic essence be directly, comprehensively and accurately grasped, and only by truly concentrating one's efforts on reading the original work can whether other people's understanding fits the original meaning be confirmed.

It can be firmly accepted that along with the thorough development of the study of the "Selected Works", the major significance for socialist modernization of strengthening the legal system and the major position and role of administrative law in strengthening the legal system will certainly be understood by increasing numbers of people and that this understanding will continue to improve. The most important task facing political and legal workers, educators and scientific researchers should be to intensively read the "Selected Works" and to capture their guiding ideology and spiritual force in order to enlighten and encourage themselves, constantly improve the study of specialities and do their own jobs well.

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CSO: 4005/189

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROLE OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Shanghai ZHENGZHI YU FALU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 5, 5 Oct 84 pp 9-13

[Article by Wang Xiangming [3769 0636 2494]: "The Status and Functions of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference"]

[Text] The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (hereafter abbreviated as the CPPCC) is not a state organ in nature but a patriotic united front organization. It is the basic organizational form that implements cooperation among political parties and develops an extensive united front under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC). It is an important essential phase of our country's socialist democracy and is also an important characteristic and strong point of our country's political system. Comrade Hy Yaopang has pointed out: "During the democratic revolution period, the united front was an important magic weapon for achieving victory in our country's revolution; during the socialist construction period, it still plays very important functions." ("Compilation of the Documents of the CPC 12th National Representative Congress" p 40.) The united front is also an important magic weapon for constructing a strong socialist country.

Why do we say the united front is still an important magic weapon at the current unfolding of the new phase of socialist modernization construction? Why does the CPPCC as the important organizational form of the united front still need to exist and develop? Why are the status and the functions of the CPPCC defined in the new constitution and written in its preface, and yet not embodied into its articles? This article aims at conducting a general exploration and analysis of these questions.

Needs and Characteristics of the United Front and the CPPCC in the New Historical Period

From the standpoint of its historical development, the united front led by the CPC has gone through the periods of the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction. During the period of the democratic revolution, the CPC relied on the extensive people's democratic united front to overthrow three big mountains and founded the People's Republic of China led by the working class and the people's dictatorship based on a worker-peasant alliance. After the founding of the

People's Republic of China, our country's united front formally became a CPPCC organization and expanded its scope of activity by inviting all the nationalities, democratic classes, democratic political parties, people's groups and other patriots to form a vast and mighty revolutionary army for bringing into play its functions under the CPC's leadership. The united front and the CPPCC made positive contributions to the great enterprise of opposing domestic and international enemies, of consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and of propelling socialist reform and socialist construction.

After the completion of the socialist reform, the exploiting class and the exploitative system vanished, and our country's class system and the class relations underwent a basic change. The tasks and the objectives of the united front should then have developed further with the change in the revolutionary tasks, yet it did not develop normally due to the impact and harassment of the "leftist" ideology. During the 10 years of turmoil, "the gang of four" basically negated the positive functions and the need to exist of the united front and the CPPCC, wrecked socialist democracy and the legal system and brought catastrophe to the people of the whole country.

After the smashing of "the gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee carried out a series of tasks to bring about peace from turmoil, thus enabling the revival and development of the united front policy. In February 1978, the CPPCC was revived after 10 years of standing still. In June 1979, in his speech during the closing ceremony of the Second Session of the Fifth All-China CPPCC, Comrade Deng Xiaoping scientifically analyzed the basis in our country's social class situation and explained the nature, tasks, principles and policies of the united front during the new period. For the overall implementation of the socialist modernization construction, accomplishment of the great unification task of our Motherland, maintenance of world peace and opposition to hegemonism, we must hoist high the banner of patriotism and develop and strengthen the great unity and great unification of the Chinese race. The united front of the new historical period is named the patriotic united front. Only if we, including the people under the Taiwan regime, support the unification of the Motherland, will to devote efforts for returning Taiwan to the Motherland and for revitalizing China, may become objects of the unification efforts of the united front. As pointed out in the preface of the new constitution, during the process of the prolonged revolution and construction, an extensive and patriotic united front has been formed under the leadership of the CPC, with the participation of all democratic political parties and people's groups, including all the socialist workers and patriots who support socialism and the unification of the motherland. It has two significant characteristics, which are: (1) the domestic socialist unanimity of the united front has been made stronger than ever before. (2) The scope of the united front has become more extensive and expansive. Taking, for example, the current Sixth All-China CPPCC, the number of delegates totals 2,039, including 31 categories of people belonging to various democratic political parties, democratic personages of no political party affiliation, various people's groups, representatives of various professions, minorities, Taiwanese compatriots, compatriots

from Hong Kong and Macao, returned overseas Chinese and specially invited people. Among the CPPCC delegates, most of them are not CPC members, and the ratio of CPC members has been reduced to 40 percent, while the number of democratic political parties, people of no political party affiliation and non-Communist Party personages of various quarters is increasing, as is the number of intellectuals and patriots. Taiwanese compatriots associations and the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao are the newly added units to the CPPCC sessions. Among the CPPCC delegates are the patriotic relatives of senior Kuomintang officials in Taiwan, the descendents of famous people in history, Kuomintang personages who having engaged in insurrection have surrendered or have been specially pardoned and naturalized foreign friends who have made outstanding contributions to the revolutionary enterprise of the Chinese people. This lineup reflects substantially and vividly as never before the development and consolidation of the patriotic united front in our country's new historical period. Only if we fully mobilize the wisdom and strength of the people from all quarters, it will bring into play inestimable functions to the three tasks of realizing the four modernizations, of accomplishing the unification of the Motherland and of maintaining world peace. Comrade Mao Zedong has said well: "State affairs are the official affairs of the state, not the private affairs of a political party or a faction. Therefore, Communist Party members have only the duty of realizing democratic cooperation with people outside the CPC and do not have the right to exclude others and manipulate all." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 3, p 811.) The CPC is the political party in power that occupies the leading position in our country's political power, but among the 1 billion population, Communist Party members are, after all, in the minority. In leading the people of our country in their struggles to realize the great historic task of the new period, the CPC must mobilize the positive factors of all quarters, consolidate all the available strength and devote full energy to make passive factors positive, bring into full play the potential of the people of various quarters, positively support all their patriotic deeds and initiatives and encourage them to put boldly to good use their ability to offer advice and suggestions for the smooth accomplishment of the enterprise of the state, the whole party and the whole people. Only in this way can we do a good job in the great affairs of the state.

Nature, Status and Functions of the CPPCC During the New Historical Period

We should have a correct understanding of the nature, status and functions of the CPPCC. During the early days of Liberation, which was the time prior to the opening of our country's first all-China CPPCC and the enactment of the 1954 constitution, the first all-China CPPCC executed in September 1949 the duties of the All-China People's Representative Congress in representing the will of the people of the whole country in announcing the founding of the People's Republic of China and organizing the Central People's Government. Therefore, at that time, the CPPCC functioned as the supreme state power organ of our country.

With the development of our country's class relations and political situation, the nature and the functions of the CPPCC at the same time developed continuously. Since the opening of the First All-China people's

Representative Congress and the promulgation and implementation of the 1954 constitution, the CPPCC has not functioned as a state power organ. During the entire socialist reform period and the new period of realizing socialist modernization, the CPPCC, according to its nature, "is a united front organization with a broad representative character" (preface of the new constitution) and not a state organ. On the one hand, the CPPCC still needs to bring into play its important functions in the state's political life, social life and international friendship activities, of carrying out socialist modernization construction and of struggling for the unification of the motherland to include Taiwan, the opposition to hegemonism and the maintenance of world peace. On the other hand, its functions are different from those of the state power organ, the People's Representative Congress. Therefore, the new constitution did not embody the CPPCC into its articles and only reflected in its preface the affirmation of the nature, status and functions of the CPPCC. This way of handling the situation is reasonable and correct, because if we embody the CPPCC into the articles of the constitution, it will confuse its duties with those of the state power organ, the People's Representative Congress, thus contradicting out country's form of government --the basic demand of the People's Representative Congress based on the principle of democratic centralism. The principal duties of the CPPCC are to carry out political consultation on the state's key policies and principles, important local affairs and important issues relating to the life of the masses and the domestic relations of the united front and to bring into play its democratic supervisory functions through suggestions and criticism. The democratic supervision of the CPPCC does not have the nature of state power and is different from that of the People's Representative Congress. The employment of state power by the People's Representative Congress in carrying out supervision has a binding legal force, but supervision by the CPPCC does not. However, this is not to say that the CPPCC's democratic supervision is not important and is ineffective. As Comrade Deng Yingchao pointed out: "This kind of democratic supervision is the required important channel for bringing forward the socialist democracy of our country. It goes together with the supervision by state power organs and receives the same respect and esteem from the CPC and the People's Government." (Speech at the Second Session of the Sixth All-China CPPCC.)

Based on the tasks of the new period in creating the new situation of socialist modernization construction, the CPPCC brings into play its important functions in the following respects:

(1) Exercise the Duty of Political Consultation.

As the organizational form of the patriotic united front, the CPPCC, being in touch with the masses of all quarters and having a broad representative nature and a high degree of political character, is a reliable political force in constructing a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Our country's key policies and principles and the important issues in the political life of all nationalities may have extensive consultations carried out through the CPPCC with the democratic political parties and the patriots of all quarters who participate in the CPPCC. The CPC and the government, in case of need, often bring important issues to the CPPCC for advice and

consultation. Since 1979, the CPC Central Committee has many times invited members of the CPPCC, democratic political parties and well-known personages of no political party affiliation to hold democratic consultations and solicit their views and opinions on certain historical questions since the founding of the People's Republic. Together they have put forward 98 proposals, among which many were absorbed by the CPC Central Committee and embodied in resolutions. The meetings of the Standing Committee members of the Sixth All-China CPPCC discussed the questions relating to the further opening of 14 coastal ports and to speeding up the economic development of the coastal areas. Through discussion, they all put forward a great many constructive opinions on the state's implementation of the open-door policy. In development, the substance of the CPPCC's consultation will increase, and the functions of the CPPCC will be enhanced. As the channel of political consultation, the CPPCC may develop its political consultation activities in form of CPPCC plenary sessions, standing committee meetings, presidium meetings, secretary-general meetings, specialized committee meetings and work team meetings. The most important thing is the practice of inviting CPPCC members to attend as non-voting delegates the People's Representative Congress of the same level for participation in discussions of important state and local issues. This usage has been practiced for many years with good results. The CPPCC, while carrying out consultations on various issues, pays attention to democracy and equality, does not handle things in a cursory way and uses sincerity and frankness instead of coercion in dealing with people. During consultation and discussion it insists on the "three no's" of no capitalizing on other people's vulnerabilities, no putting a label on other people and no coming down with the big stick, and carries out the principle of "not blaming the speaker but being warned by his words." Through extensive democratic consultation in encouraging the free expression of views and accepting the opinions of all, the CPC and the government will be able to do the work in a better way.

(2) Perform the Duty of Democratic Supervision.

The bringing into play of democratic supervision through suggestions and criticism is an important duty of the CPPCC. For doing a good job in all respects, our country not only needs the supervision of the People's Representative Congress but also supervision from all quarters. The bringing forward of suggestions, opinions and criticisms by the CPPCC on state and local affairs is substantially a kind of organized reflection of the supervision by the masses of the united front. The constructive aim of this kind of democratic supervision by the CPPCC is to help state organs rectify their shortcomings or errors in work, improve the quality of their work, enhance their work efficiency and conquer bureaucracy. In the form of suggesting resolutions, receiving and handling letters or receiving visits by the masses, investigating, studying and inspecting, the CPPCC effectively brings into play its democratic supervisory function.

In order to insure the CPPCC's full exercise of its democratic supervisory function, we must conscientiously carry out the CPC's correct principle of "long-term coexistence and reciprocal supervision" and "showing utter devotion and being together in happiness and sorrow" and strengthen

cooperation with the democratic political parties, democratic non-party personages, minority personages and religious patriots who have participated in the CPPCC. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said well: "In the state's political life and in various enterprises, the CPPCC is in a leading position. Therefore, the correctness of the CPC's lines, policies and principles and the good or bad of the CPC's work are related to the future of the country and the success or failure of the socialist enterprise. At the same time, due to the status of the CPC as the party in power, some of our comrades are apt to be contaminated by the bad practice of subjectivism, bureaucracy and factionalism. Our party therefore needs more to listen to the various different opinions from all quarters including those from the democratic political parties... We earnestly hope that all democratic parties and factions and industrial and commercial associations will take an attitude of being the masters, be concerned about state affairs and enthusiastic in socialist enterprises and boldly make suggestions and criticisms of the state's key policies, principles and work in all respects in order to be remonstrant friends of our party for us in jointly doing a good job in handling state affairs." (Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the reception honoring various democratic party personages and industrial and commercial association representatives on 19 October 1979.) Supervision should be of utter devotion that treats the other party as himself, is frank and sincere in opening one's heart, shares glory in success and humiliation in failure, truly reposes full confidence on the other party and stands together through thick and thin. For this reason, the Communist Party, especially the party-member cadres bearing leadership responsibilities, must take the initiative to befriend and meet the people outside the CPC, sincerely discuss with them and humbly listen to their opinions, criticisms, proposals and requests so that they will dare to express their true feelings and be devoted friends.

(3) Open All Avenues for Talent and Bring In to Play the Superiority of Wisdom.

Among members of the CPPCC are experts, scholars and authorities in all fields. They are truly specialists in the special fields, have true wisdom and profound insight and are a form of wealth that cannot be ignored; they are one of the superiorities of the CPPCC in serving the socialist modernization construction.

The permanent specialized committees or work teams of the various levels of the CPPCC for developing various tasks is a kind of outstanding effective organizational form of the CPPCC in bringing into play its own superiority of wisdom. The all-China committees of the Sixth CPPCC now embrace the following 18 committees or work teams: study, literary and historical information, resolution proposal, motherland unification, economic construction, study of international issues, science and technology, medicine and hygiene, foreign affairs work, agriculture, culture, education physical culture, legal system, women, nationalities, religion and overseas Chinese. Through their day-to-day activities (such as special-topic discussions or investigations), the all-China CPPCC has brought forward to the CPC Central Committee and the ministries or commissions under the State Council many

opinions and proposals on promoting the beneficial and abolishing the harmful. Since the First Session of the Sixth All-China CPPCC, 1,085 proposals have been received within a year, and 962 of them have been handled and answered by the components concerned. The literary and historical information study committee has organized its members and experienced social personages of various quarters to "salvage" historical materials for research use. In the past 5 years, they have contributed to the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization by collecting more than 65 million words of literary and historical materials and by publishing a considerable number of books and magazines.

In order to bring into play its intellectual superiority, the CPPCC has also helped the democratic political parties develop various kinds of work and has contacted and coordinated the activities of various democratic political parties in carrying out economic inquiries, supporting the border areas with knowhow, offering lectures and operating schools. All these have significantly positive functions in propelling enterprise reform, improving administrative management, increasing economic benefits, helping to develop the economy and civilization in minority nationality areas and popularizing and disseminating modern scientific and technological knowledge.

(4) Positively Develop the Operation Against Taiwan and People's Diplomacy.

The return of Taiwan to our Motherland and the realization of the unification of our Motherland are the basic guiding principles of the CPC and our country. This is the sacred duty of all the Chinese people including Taiwanese compatriots as defined by the new constitution. After the establishment of the Motherland unification committee of the CPPCC, it has functioned positively to make the people inside and outside China understand the guiding principle and policy of our country's pacific unification by launching extensive propaganda work against Taiwan to enhance the understanding between the various levels of people on both sides of the Strait and by increasing the voluntary visits to the mainland by the authorities and the people in Taiwan. At the same time, to strengthen the friendly intercourse and cooperation with the peoples of other countries, the CPPCC has exchanged visits with the foreign organizations concerned, received many foreign guests and participated in meetings between foreign guests and the leadership comrades of the CPC Central Committee or the State Council. All these visits have functioned well in enhancing the friendship between the Chinese people and foreign peoples, especially those of the Third World, in expanding our country's international influence, in propagandizing our country's independent and peaceful diplomatic policy and open-door policy and in improving our country's relations with other countries.

(5) Organize Study and Strengthen Ideological Self-education.

To make its constituent members adopt to the urgent need of socialist modernization construction, the CPPCC has systematically organized political study on current affairs, has also advocated the voluntary study of Marx-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and at the same time has organized the study of scientific knowledge and other professions. The united front and the

CPPCC should bring into play the good tradition of self-education and self-reform, in accordance with the "unity-criticism-unith" formula, organize and help the people of all quarters and the masses via study and self-education and, simultaneously with reforming the objective world, continue to reform the subjective world, unceasingly heighten self-consciousness, renew their own knowledge, broaden their vision and enhance the common unity to struggle for greater progress.

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CSO: 4005/312

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF PARTY DOCUMENTS, ARCHIVES

Part I

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese Part I No 42, 15 Oct 84 pp 25-26

[Article by Zheng Boya [6774 0130 0068], and Fei Yundong [6316 0061 2639]:
"The Party Central Committee's Underground Archives; Part I"]

[Text] What is narrated in this article is an epic historical fact covering our Shanghai underground party which has been seldom known to people even up to the very present: from the birth of the CPC in Shanghai in 1921 to the departure of the party Central Committee from there in 1933, the 104 secret, precious historical documents and data left in Shgnahai by the party Central Committee have, through 10 years of civil war, 8 years of the war of resistance and 3 years of the war of liberation in an environment of white terror ruled in turn by the KMT, the Japanese scoundrels, the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime and again the KMT, actually been securely preserved without any mishap. This is a miracle, a miracle created by a batch of fine party members of the Shanghai underground party charged with the responsibility of safekeeping the Central Documents under the intricate guidance of the older generation of revolutionaries.

The Foresight of the Older Generation of Revolutionaries

Party documents are recordings of history; they are our precious wealth. Some of these precious documents of the earlier period were personally preserved by Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping and others.

"Let Ah Qiu (meaning Qu Qiubai) put forward some regulations for keeping the documents in order." This was a notice sent to comrades of the central secretariat in the earlier half of 1931 by Zhou Enlai, who served at the time as secretary of the Central Military Commission and Central Organizational Department chief. Since the establishment in 1926 of the Central Secretariat, a special documents safekeeping division was especially set up to take the responsibility of safekeeping the Central Documents. In 1930, the party Central Committee again issued a "Directive on Secret Work," providing that "those documents which are no longer needed must be sent to the safekeeping division whenever convenient for preservation." It was precisely by proceeding from this demand by the party Central Committee that Comrade Enlai thought of that whether or not we can safely preserve our documents would directly concern the safety of our party secrets, and that he therefore issued that notice. At

that time, he also broached the idea of preserving and sorting out our documents by differing various circumstances.

Qu Qiubai happily drafted an "Approach to the Handling of Documents" in behalf of the party Central Committee. After examining it, Comrade Enlai personally penned his instruction on the first page of the original draft: "Let us try it, and see if it is okay." This "Approach to the Handling of Documents" was our party's earliest code of regulations for the management of files and documents. It prescribed that our central documents are all to be put into the archives uniformly according to four major classifications for preservation.

Among these precious documents and part of the previous data preserved after the classifications sorted out according to the "Approach to the Handling of Documents" that number as many as over 15,000, there is the GONGCHANDANG [THE COMMUNIST PARTY] monthly sponsored and edited by the CPC in Shanghai in 1920; there are documents of the 2d Party Congress and documents of many conferences thereafter; there are resolutions, programs, declarations of the party Central Committee and its directive letters to party headquarters at various levels; there proceedings of meetings of the Central Political Bureau from 1928 to 1930, there are documents of the Soviets and military documents of the Red Army; there are directives sent to the CPC by the Communist International and reports sent to the Communist International sent by our party; there are data such as "Draft Organic Chart of the Red Army," "The Canton Commune," "Mao Zedong's Letter from Ninggang" and party journals such as "The Red Flag," "Honest Words," "The Bolsheviks," "Struggle," "Party Life," "Party Building," and "Central Political Correspondents"; there are also reports, calligraphy, portraits and wills to relatives left by comrades like Qu Qiubai, Su Zhaozhen, Peng Pai, Lo Yinong, Yun Daiying and Guo Liang prior to their martyrdom.

What makes one's emotion surge with admiration is that Zhou Enlai and Qu Qiubai also added at the end of the "Approach to the Handling of Documents" an "overall footnote":

"If possible, the most ideal way is to have two copies, with one on reserve (ready for call, to be returned after perusal) and one put into the depository, to be turned over to the committee on party history (under our rule) in the future." Of these, the words "in the future" are rendered in italics. In 1931, at a time when the situation in which our party found itself was extremely perilous and our struggle happened to be most formidable, they were able to foresee, and expect the day "under our rule," thus showing such full confidence in the inevitable triumph of our revolutionary cause--what a lofty spiritual plane this exemplifies!

"Our rule" eventually became a reality in 1949, 18 years thereafter; the precious historical documents preserved according to the "Approach to the Handling of Documents" are now also put into the Central Documents Museum to become the priceless treasures of party history research workers.

Consistent Devotion to the Protection of the Central Documents Archives

During the long, dark and fearful years, the special fighting task of protecting the Central Documents hidden in Shanghai was accomplished by many

communists. In the earliest days, these Central Documents were put under the personal charge of one of the leaders of the party Central Committee. In 1923, the party began to install secretaries; the system was changed to have the secretaries take care of them. In 1926, the party Central Committee established its secretariat; under it, there was established a documents safekeeping division. According to a directive of the party Central Committee, this safekeeping division was at the same time also the documents archives for all central organs; hence, later on, some comrades within the party called it the "Central Documents Archives." Comrade Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping served from 1923 to 1928 respectively as head of the Central Secretariat. As for Comrade Zhou Enlai, he personally began to handle the documents and data collection and preservation job from 1926 on. From 1926 to 1936, taking charge of the Central Documents Archives at various points were comrades Zhang Weiyl, Chen Weiren and others. Whether as comrades responsible for the Central Documents Archives or as comrades informed of the situation at the archives, they all dedicated their loyal hearts to the party and thereby wrote a heroic and moving history in the protection of these Central Documents.

Zhang Baoquan, who once handled communications work at the Central Secretariat, regularly took the responsibility of transmitting the documents already disposed of to the Central Documents Archives for preservation. On 16 April 1928, he was arrested. The police station in the concessions of the imperialists in Shanghai, in order to force our party's secrets out of his mouth, imposed what was called the "nine-tailed cat" cruel instrument of torture on him. This instrument caused injuries to the sufferer's skin and flesh, resulting in harsh pain but not leading to death. But such cruel punishment failed to overcome Zhang Baiquan. Later, the KMT transferred him to the Longhua Prison, where whips, military-officer sticks and bayonettes were used to whip and poke him to death. Yet, he never breathed a word about the Central Documents Archives.

In order to assure the safety of the Central Documents Archives, working personnel protecting the archives, adopted many ingenious ways of cover-up. Some especially opened up a Hunan embroidery shop as such cover-up; some, male and female working personnel, would organize into a "family," members of which each would have his or her open occupation but, in secret, all would help preserve the documents sent through the communications workers to the Central Documents Archives. In the latter half of 1932, Chen Weiren was entrusted by the party to manage the Central Documents Archives. At that time, the environment of underground struggle was exceedingly perilous. Leaders of the party Central Committee retreated in succession to the Soviets and left the Central Secretariat and the Central Documents Archives in Shanghai for the Central Bureau of Shanghai to manage in their behalf. By February 1932, some organs of the Shanghai Central Bureau were seriously sabotaged and large contingents of comrades were arrested and sacrificed.... As if he was clutching a bomb that could explode at any time, Chen Weiren disregarded his family and his life and kept the Central Documents in his own home. He had sworn: if problems should occur, when no remedies could be found, he would put fire to his home and burn himself together with the documents. Chen Weiren was a member of our party in its formative period; he had led the CPC norther committee together with Li Dazhao and others. After the 12 April counterrevolutionary incident, he served as secretary of the CPC Manchu Provincial

Committee; later he again returned to the party Central Committee to work. Assisting him at various points to protect these Central Documents were also Comrades Han Huiying (a carrier of the party Central Committee, Chen's wife), Li Moying and Han Huiru (martyr Qin Hongjun's wife, Chen's own wife's younger sister). In order to shun the enemy's attention, Chen Weiren and Han Huiying disguised themselves as family of a rich merchant. In daytime, they appeared to be very elegant and leisurely; by night, they usually worked all night till dawn in sorting out the documents. They transcribed thick-paper documents onto thin paper, reduced large-character writing into small-character, cut off the margins of the pages where there is no writing, so as to reduce the size of the documents as much as possible for more convenient preservation and transfer.

After Chen Wiren acceded to the management of the Central Documents depository, each time the depository had documents transferred elsewhere or taken in, it was Han Huiying and another person under the code name of Elder Zhang (i.e., Comrade Zhang Weiyl) who did the liaison work either way while Chen Weiren himself stayed behind. Zhang Weiyl first served as director of the documents section of the central secretariat; later, he became secretary of the central bureau in Shanghai. His place was the only liaison station the central documents depository had. Hence, if any stranger should arrive at his house, he would immediately move elsewhere in order to assure absolute safety for the documents. During each move, most risky were those case after case of documents. But every move was carried out smoothly.

In February 1935, the enemy destroyed eight activities of our party in one single night: "Elder Zhang" was arrested. When Han Huiying arrived at the Zhang household, the special agents waiting there also arrested her and locked her up together with "Elder Zhang" in the Longhua Prison. The two pretended not to know each other. Later, Elder Zhang seized a chance to whisper to her; "You have three children at home," his eyes becoming wet. Han Huiying merely uttered in a most implicit tone: "What peach flowers outside!" With such lofty disposition, they revealed nothing about the central documents depository. (To be continued)

Part II

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 43, 22 Oct 84 pp 37-39

[Text] Because of Han Huiying's arrest, Chen Weiren immediately rented at a high price the two-story building at 15 Hexingfang on Xiaoshadu Road (today's Sikang Road) and safely transferred the Central Documents Archives there. This was the last address of Chen Weiren in his lifetime, and also a secret office where the central documents were preserved during the 10-year civil war. But, from this point on, the liaison between Chen Weiren and the party organization was cut off; he became extremely troubled. Apart from single-handedly shouldering the heavy burden of protecting the Central Documents Archives, he had to keep alive and take care of three children aged 5, 3, and 1 respectively. By July, he was no longer able to keep on and was forced to write to Han Huiru, his wife's younger sister who was teaching at an elementary school in Hebei Province at the time, to tell her that her sister was "very sick" and ask her to come to "visit her."

Han Huiru, 71 years old this year, is a female comrade of small stature; she says: "At that time, in order to assure the absolute safety of the archives, it was necessary to maintain the house occupied by Weiren, and in order to maintain the house, we must scoup up enough money to pay the rent. Since Weiren already failed to obtain support from the organization, paying the rent became a matter of primary importance. Weiren always worked out the money for the rent before he would work out the money for the meals for his family." Han Huiru turned over the 300 silver dollars she had accumulated while working as an elementary school teacher to Chen Weiren; but that was enough only to pay the rent for 10 months. Chen Weiren sold all his furniture on the second floor, all the clothes that could be sold, and even odds and ends such as tin cans. Even so, they could still only eat porridge at each of their three meals each day. Han Huiru has told a moving story of those days about Chen Weiren not allowing his children to eat too much porridge: at lunch time one day, the eldest child ate two bowls of thin porridge; seeing that there was still some more left in the pot, he said: "Pa, I haven't eaten enough, I'm still hungry. Chen Weiru coaxed the child by saying: "This is but tasting some refreshment; refreshment is for refreshing your appetite only, not to fill your stomach." The child asked again: "Pa, why after Mommy left, we have always been just tasting some refreshment?" Now Chen Wiren immediately stood up and said to the children with a smile: "Come, let me dance with all of you!" But the children sat there and did not move; then he started to dance all by himself, thus inducing the children all to enjoy themselves and no longer ask to eat more porridge. Little did the innocent children know that the little porridge that was still left in the pot was meant for supper for everybody!

Hardship in life hardly weighted down Chen Weiren; what he worried about most was his liaison with the party being cut off. The tuberculosis he already contacted had become more severe; even at such a time, when in daytime he suffered hunger, he still continued to sort out the documents or go out to seek some connection at night.

Earlier, when Han Huiying was arrested at Elder Zhang's house, she had already wittily changed her name into Wang Ying, pretending that she had come to the wrong house. When the enemy searched her, he could not find any evidence to the contrary, when he tried her, nor could he obtain any confession. In the end, he could not but release her from prison. By the end of 1935, she had returned to her home by a devious route. In the spring of 1936, the two sisters each found a elementary school teaching job. Han Juiying started to teach at the elementary school attached to Peiming Girls Middle School; through her work and contact, she became acquainted with the schools' dean of students Lo Shuzhang and gradually came to understand that she was related to the party, through her, connection was eventually made with one Xu Qiang despatched there by the Shanghai underground party. That was in the early autumn of 1936; Chen Weiren wore a robe with thin lining of gray silk and walked to the upper floor of a restaurant; he saw a copy of "Sanguo Yanyi" ["Romance of the Three Kingdoms"] lying on a table; beside the book there was a pear, and a man of tall physique was already sitting there. After making their contact codes, Chen Weiren felt an excitement in his heart that could hardly be suppressed. This man was Xu Qiang. Comrade Xu Qiang, who is

now separated from his active post of work, recalls the situation when they established contact at the time by saying: "When I saw Weiren, his face was pale and his body was very skinny; he had been spitting blood. He dared neither to borrow money, nor to seek friends to help; his burden was heavy, indeed! Even while talking with me, I could clearly see that he was very vigilant. Each time I asked about his address, he failed to tell me. I understood him, because we had never met before. He was prepared that, should anything unexpected occur, he would at most sacrifice himself, otherwise the whole central documents depository would be gone. After a more exploratory chat, he finally cast off his doubt and led me to his house."

Taking into consideration Comrade Chen Weiren's physical condition, the organization decided to let Chen Weiren turn the Central Documents Archives over to another person designated by Xu Qiang for safekeeping. But, the pleasure he enjoyed in having triumphantly succeeded in protecting the Central Documents Archives was so fleeting. Not long thereafter, illness deprived this fine communist of his life. At a time when his life was hanging in the balance, he still remained so committed, so optimistic. He died in March 1937; just before his death, he still clinched his fists, saying: "I don't want to die, I still want to work." He was only 38 years old at the time.

Welcoming Liberation After Endless Hardship

Stormy changes were taking place. During the 13 long years of the liberation process for the country from the winter of 1936 to 1949, Shanghai underwent the heroic "13 August" battle of resistance, 4 years of "isolated island" (the common concession and French concession areas, which were not occupied by the Japanese aggressors before they started the Pacific war, were then called the "isolated island") period, plus the overall devastation of Shanghai by the Japanese aggressors and the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime that followed, and the "retrocession coupled with robbery" and anti-communist "pacification" by the KMT. In the midst of such drastic changes, those who undertook in succession to responsibility of managing the Central Documents Archives were Xu Qiang, Li Yun, Liu Shaowen, Wu Chengfang and Chen Huiying; underground comrades who actually handled the safekeeping tasks at various points there were Liu Zhao, Lao Miao (Li Nianci) and Chen Liasheng. Although these responsible persons and management workers were replaced often, they all protected the absolute security of the Central Documents Archives with a keen sense of political responsibility, alertness and vigilance and went through endless difficulties and danger to do so.

During that period, the person who managed the Central Documents Archives for the longest time was young party member Chen Laisheng. He was the son of an unemployed railroad worker living in the Zhabei slum area of Shanghai; he himself was once an apprentice at a foreign restaurant. After the "13 August" incident, his home was burned down; Chen Laisheng fled to the concession area and was admitted into the refugees reception camp run by Zhao Puchu and others. At the time our underground party was just concentrating its energy on awakening educational work among the refugees there. A member of this underground party by the name of Zhou Xinmin (now called Zhao Ke, serving as head of the organization department of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee) once gathered

some of the refugees together to tell them stories about the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. Another member of the underground party Qiu Ling was an attendant at the Ciyuan refugee camp where Chen Laisheng was housed; he gave Chen Laisheng a copy of Snow's "Xixing Manji" ["Random Recordings of a Western Trip"], which Chen Laisheng finished reading without a break; then he told Qiu Ling excitedly: "If only I can become a little red devil, that would be just fine."

The day 2 July 1938 is one which I can hardly ever forget in my life," recalls Chen Laisheng, who has now departed from his post, about the time he joined the party: "In the afternoon that day, Qiu Ling, and also a university graduate by the name of Li Wenyun, asked me to follow them. We all started to walk along Xiafei Road (today's Huaihai Road). Qiu Ling said: 'Today we'll hold the ceremony for your admission into the party; we two are your sponsors.' I could hardly suppress the excitement in my heart while whispering my solemn oath. Then, Qiu Ling left; in order to administer to me my first education after admission into the party, Li Wenyun took me to the French Party (today's Fuxing Park); as soon as we sat down in a shaded place, there came a policeman shouting at me in English: 'You are not wearing any socks, you must leave the park immediately.' Li Wenyun understood English, so we left the park."

After admission into the party, Chen Laisheng first did underground work in Shanghai; later he went to northern Jiangsu to join the guerrillas; still later, he again returned to Shanghai to work. In both armed struggle and secret work, he demonstrated his vigor, bravery and staunch loyalty to the party as a young party member.

In July 1942, the party decided to turn the heavy responsibility of safe-keeping the central documents depository to Chen Laisheng, a young man of 23 of poor family background but keen consciousness at the time. Then, Wu Chengfang, who was responsible for the Central Documents Archives, met Chen Laisheng at the home of the old Chinese medical doctor Li Fushi. Said Wu Chengfang: "The occupation of your whole family has been travelling around and trading on your own in small business; you will not attract very much attention. I have here a batch of documents for you to keep at some place you can find; please take care of them!"

"Very well, I shall take care of them," said Chen Laisheng with determination.

At that time, the Central Documents Archives was set up at the home of Lao Miao (Li Nianci), at Lane 1851 on Xinzha Road. After repeated planning, Chen Laisheng asked for the permission of Wu Changfang to decide that he himself should not come forward; instead, he rented, in the name of his younger brother, the attic of the home of Zhang Laosan, a mourning hall attendant, at Alley 944 on Xinzha Road. Zhang Laosan's dwelling consisted of the two little wooden shacks at the entrance of the Alley; the central documents depository was then moved to the attic of one of them. The good thing about this place was that it would not attract anybody's attention; but the bad thing was that there was usually many pedestrians passing by the entrance of the Alley, hence there could well be some danger of exposure. But Chen Laisheng ingeniously

arranged to have his younger brother set up a stall beside the small wooden shack at the entrance of the alley to sell red sand-baked beans, peanuts and confections as a cover; in the night, the two would sleep in the attic to protect the archives.

In the summer of 1942, the Japanese aggressors began to carry out frantic searching and cruel suppression in Shanghai. At certain principal intersections in Shanghai, there were always the enemy's sentries and barbwires stationed there. One batch after another of enemy and puppet soldiers would seal entrances to streets, with bayonettes in their hands, and search pedestrians from head to toe from time to time--i.e., "searching the targets." Under such circumstances, who could easily talk about transferring the many cases of documents from Lao Miao's place to Chen Laishen's small wooden shack?! After prolonged inspections, Chen Laisheng selected a route that could shun those sentries, and then adopted the method of "small fish penetrating the net through its holes" by reducing the whole cases of documents into disguised bamboo baskets and flour bags, letting himself, his father, and his two small brothers and sisters take turn to move them. But, in order to prevent accidents, they could do this only twice a day, or, at best, three times. Sometimes, when they saw those disposed to do their "searching the targets" routine were coming at a distance, they would alertly take a round-about routine between the alleys or temporarily hide in a nearby store. After more than half a month's moving work, they finally succeeded in transferring the documents to the small wooden shack, piling them up orderly along the walls of the attic, nailing down planks over them, and again pasting old newspapers over the planks, so as to turn them into a hardly discernible double-wall.

But, in Shanghai under the rule of the Japanese aggressors, everything was liable to undergo change at any time. According to Chen Laisheng's recall, in that winter, the Japanese aggressors suddenly chose to set up control over the selling of beans; thus the supply for the raw materials of red-baked beans was cut off. In addition, there was some danger, after all, to have the depository housed at the entrance of an alley; Chen Laisheng decided to move to another location and changed to the business of selling noodles. He managed to rent the house at 974 Chengdu North Road and open up a "Ziangyanghao" noodle shop; at the same time, he built an attic for the house and had the Central Documents Archives safely moved into it, sealing the documents in a double-wall there built in the same manner. There was greater safety here than the small wooden shack at the entrance of the alley. Naturally, members of the family all knew that what was hidden in the double-wall could lead to their own execution should it become discovered; but they were brave and dauntless, alert and determined, all doing a wonderful job. Till the very liberation of Shanghai, not only the enemy failed to make any discovery, but even Chen Laisheng's neighbors never knew anything of this sort!

However, in the prolonged underground struggle, accidents could hardly be avoided forever. One time, Chen Laisheng went to a liaison depot to take a look, as he pushed its doors open, a Japanese soldier was lying on a bed, demanding with glarring eyes to know: "Do you have your good-citizen certificate?" Unruffled, Chen Laisheng took out such a certificate which he brought

from a puppet household registration policeman. The soldier again asked: "What are you doing here?" Chen Laisheng replied: "I just came from the countryside." The soldiers did not believe him; so he detained him for one day, but, as no incriminating evidence was found, eventually he looked at him from head to toe and again from toe to head and then waved his hand and let him go. On the eve of our victory in 1945, Wu Changfang was arrested. Chen Laisheng firmly believed that Wu Changfang would never divulge the party's secret; but, to preclude any eventuality, he still chose immediately to transfer the Central Documents Archives to a friend of his younger brother who ran a flatbread shop and settled it in its unnoticeable kitchen area. Sure enough, the Japanese military police found no incriminating evidence and failed to extract any confession; in addition, the organization also managed to come to his rescue; so Wu Chengfang was released and the central documents depository was once again transferred back to the attic of the Xiangyanghao noodle shop on Chengdu North Road.

In this devil's den that was Shanghai at the time, Chen Laisheng not only safely protected those precious historical documents of the party Central Committee but, during the party's rectification movement, also provided the party Central Committee with urgently needed data on pertinent documents. One day in 1943, the party organization wanted Chen Laisheng to transcribe the several important documents under his safekeeping, and said to him: "The party Central Committee urgently needs them." Chen Laisheng immediately arranged to have individual working personnel to transcribe copies from them and turned those copies to Wu Chengfang to transmit to the party Central Committee while returning the originals to the archives. According to our understanding, it was through Pan Hannian, who passed the word to Zhang Weiyi from the Huazhong basis area, and also through Zhang Weiyi, who in turn arranged to have Liu Renshou to serve as another go-between, and Liu further gave the notice to Chen Laisheng through Wu Chengfang, that the party Central Committee requested the transfer of copies of those documents. Liu Renshou made photographic copies of the documents on negatives, which were put into a dry cell and then brought back to the base by He Luo, a carrier sent by the Huazhong Bureau to Shanghai.

In May 1949, Shanghai was liberated. At this time, Chen Huiying, who was responsible in guiding Chen Laisheng, made a report to Liu Xiao, second secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, on the way Chen Laisheng managed the Central Documents Archives. On 14 September that year, Chen Laisheng hired a wagon, loaded on it the 104 bags of documents in 16 cases, followed it on foot and walked scores of li under the hot sun to bring them to the organization department of the municipal committee. They were then turned over by the municipal committee to the office of the Huadong Bureau to transmit intact all to Beijing. Today, these documents are stored in the central files museum. On this feat on the part of Chen Laisheng and his family members in safely protectly the central documents, the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee conferred a commendation and also issued a public letter of praise. That year, Chen Laisheng was but a young man of 30.

This batch of precious documents have now become the primary materials for the compilation of party history and history of our military operations.

Among them, the "Report of the Party Central Committee by the Frontline Committee via the Jiangxi Provincial Committee" drafted by Mao Zedong, the "Letter of Directive to the 4th Red Army by the CPC Central Committee" written by Zhaou Enlai, and important works of the like have already been collected respectively in "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai."

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CSO: 4005/297

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON WISE PEOPLE IN WARRING STATES

HK170321 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Huang Zhongye [7806 0022 2814]: "On the Role of 'Wise and Capable People' in the Political Reforms of the Warring States"]

[Text] Political reform in the Warring States Period, as a kind of movement, was in essence a from-top-to-bottom social reform transforming slavery into feudalism. During the reform, educated "wise and capable people" of the shi [1102] social stratum were initiators of the political reforms and makers of new politics. They joined political power at every level and ensured the practice of the new politics, thus changing organizationally the nature of the organs of the states. And the establishment of the structure of common people-turned generals and ministers within the supreme ruling cliques of states was the key to the final victory of the political reforms of the warring states.

"Wise and Knowledgeable People's" Participation in State Administration and Proposition of Political Reforms

The springing up of the movement of political reforms in the warring states had deep-rooted social and historical sources. Those educated "wise and knowledgeable people" who were active on the stage of the movement of political reforms were promoted to be high officials and ministers by kings in the capacity of being initiators of the political reforms to assist the kings in directing the political reforms and enacting new laws for every state. This was a common occurrence during the political reforms of the seven states.

In the State of Wei, assisting Marquis Wen of Wei to establish new politics were a great number of people from the Shi social stratum headed by Highest Official Zhai Huang and Prime Minister Li Kui. Among these people, Li Ke's suggestion to Marquis Wen of Wei to feed only those people who do meritorious service and to pay only those people who make contributions, to employ only competent people and to ensure that rewards must be honored and punishment must be appropriate" (chapter "Ways of Management" of "Shuo Yuan" [a Talk in Imperial Garden] became a basic principle followed by the state of Wei as well as by every state in doing political reforms. And it was Prime Minister Li Kui who enacted the "Statute Book" for Marquis Wen of Wei, "taught people to make the best use of land," and "introduced a system of stabilizing grain prices

whereby the government bought grain at a reasonable price during good harvests and sold it at a reasonable price during bad harvests to avoid drastic fluctuation of grain prices (the Pingdi System)." According to the record of Chapter YI Wen Zhi of History of the Han Dynasty, Li Ke had been "Zi Xia's follower" before joining the Shi social stratum and he carried forward Zi Xia's knowledge.

In the State of Zhao, it was Prime Minister Gong Zhonglian who practiced political reforms for Marquis Lie of Zhao. Gong Zhonglian recommended and employed Niu Xu, Xun Xin, and Xu Yue who were from the Shi social stratum and entrusted them with great responsibilities. They enacted new laws whose main content was "selecting capable and experienced people, recommending able and virtuous people, and only appointing competent people to be officials." (Chapter "Zhao Shi Jia" [Zhao Family] of "Records of the Historian")

In the State of Yan, it was Secondary High Official and High General Yu Yi who assisted Marquis Zhao of Yan to establish new politics. Yue Yi was a descendant of Yue Yang, and was "virtuous and able in the art of war and recommended by people in the State of Zhao." After going over to the State of Yan, "he was appointed by King Zhao of Yan as Secondary High Official." (See Yue Yi Biography of "Records of the Historian") Yue Yi proposed "acting according to laws and decrees, guiding vast numbers of sinners, extending employment even to immigrant slaves," and only employing virtuous and capable people "instead of close relatives," ("Strategy No 2 of the State of Yan" from "The Stratagem of the Warring States") and he defeated the State of Qi by using the military strength of five states, Zhao, Chu, Han, Wei and Yan.

The political reforms carried out by Wu Qi in the State of Chu, Shang Yang in the State of Qin, Shen Buhai in the State of Han, and Zhou Ji in the State of Qin, Shen Buhai in the State of Han, and Zhou Ji in the State of Qi all achieved great successes. The practice of the seven states' social reforms demonstrates that people who assisted the king of each state to practice political reforms mostly were educated people from the Shi social stratum. With a low and humble family background they were promoted to be generals and ministers as a result of their advocating political reforms. This was simple because of their "far-sightedness and sharp-sightedness." Namely, during the era of great social reforms, "wise and knowledgeable people" should see things at a farther distance and understand things more deeply than ordinary men, so as to be able to shoulder the special mission entrusted by the times, making important contributions to initiating and establishing new politics in every state.

That "People Who Were Versed in New Politics" Were Appointed Officials and Executed New Politics Changed the Nature of the Organs of the States

In the spring and autumn period, with the disintegration of the "nine squares" field system, the prevalence of the system of granting fiefs to meritorious persons, and the emergence of prefectures and countries, state structures of the system of [word indistinct] as well as the hereditary system were severely destroyed. However, up to the end of the spring and autumn period, state power in every state was still in the hands of ministers and high officials produced by the hereditary system. It was impossible to depend on hereditary

ministers and high officials to establish and practice the new politics which represented the interests of the burgeoning landlord class. That "people who were versed in new politics" joined state organs at all levels resulted in fundamental changes.

In the period of the warring states, the background of members of the Shi social stratum was complicated and they had different titles and names. And people who were active on the political stage were from among those educated "wise and knowledgeable people who were versed in new politics." These people consisted of a stratum instead of a class, which were so-called "people who do not have constant property but have constancy of purpose." (Chapter "Report to King Wei of Liang," "Mencius") Not to have constant property, means they did not possess any means of production; to have constancy of purpose, means they had some particular convictions and pursuits, and obviously this was connected with the education they received and the knowledge they possessed. In order to make a living as well as to be rich and powerful, these people had to attach themselves to a particular class and depend on their knowledge, which was the only thing they possessed to serve the particular class. Therefore, after these educated civil and military people joined the regime at every level, many changes took place.

First, because the majority of them could see clearly the trend of the times as a result of being educated, they were liable to integrate their own destiny with the interests of the burgeoning landlord class and spare no effort to establish and practice the new politics.

Second, being in different positions, the practice of new politics not only brought them no harm but also created opportunities for them to become rich and powerful; while it was a different story for those high officials and ministers who relied on the hereditary system to take control of state powers.

Third, in the historical conditions that the written statue books representing the interests of the burgeoning landlord class had been generally out new politics, these people were bound to make themselves become spokesmen for the burgeoning landlord class.

Chapter Gu Fen of Han Fei Zi says that "people who are versed in new politics must be powerful and resolute as well as forceful and faithful." This means that educated civil and military people should have the capability to resolutely and faithfully execute laws. Replacing the hereditary ministers and high officials, they joined state organs at all levels and ensured the practice of the new politics, organizationally changing the nature of state organs and making them ruling tools of the landlord class.

During the period of the warring states, "people who were versed in new politics" joining state regimes at every level was a common phenomenon in the political reforms in every state, defying enumeration. Citing the reform carried out by marquis Wen of Wei in the early Warring States Period as an example, not including Highest Official Zhai Huang and Prime Minister Li Kui, we can also find Zhongshan Military Commander Li Ke, Lianghe Military Commander Wu Qi, Ye Civil Official Ximen Pao, Suan Zao Civil Official Beimen Ke, Chief

General Yue Yang as well as the grain official (nameless) recommended by Zhai Huang and so on, a great number of people with backgrounds of the Shi social stratum. From this we can get some idea about the concrete practice when the civil and military people joined state organs at every level in the Warring States Period.

The Establishment of the Structure of Common People-Turned Generals and Ministers Was the Key to the Victory of Political Reforms of the Warring States

The springing up and carrying out of the political reforms in each state "were different in times, scales and degrees, and none of them was completed all at one time." (Analects of Ancient History, by Jin Jingfang, p 62) Among them, the success of the political reforms in the State of Qin was the most outstanding. Tracing its cause, we can find not only was this because the political reforms in the State of Qin were the most thoroughgoing, but it also laid in the fact that the executives of the new politics in the supreme ruling clique of the State of Qin had successors.

The political reforms in the six states all achieved remarkable results, because there were a batch of educated wise and capable people in the supreme ruling cliques of these states; and their prosperity and powerfulness were all shortlived and they could not avoid the fate of being annexed by the State of Qin, primarily because although the structure of common people-turned generals and ministers did once appear in the ruling cliques carrying out political reforms in these states, it was not firmly established, and the executives of the new politics did not have successors.

Comparing the political reforms in the State of Chu and Qin, we can see that in the political reforms in Chu, Wu Qi stipulated that "the enforced titles, salaries and lands of nobles must be returned to the state after three generations," and that "nobles should be sent to the vast underpopulated and barren lands." (Chapter "Gui Zu" of "Lu's Almanac") These could be both resolute and thorough blows at former nobles. He proposed "to employ chosen competent people and invalidate sinecures." (Chapter "He Shi" of "Han Fei Zi") Could not this be favorable to safeguarding the interests of the burgeoning landlord class? However, after the death of King Dao of Chu and Wu Qi, due to the fact that the military and administrative powers had always been in the hands of three aristocratic families of Zhao, Jing and Qu, Wu Qi's new politics could not be carried on. Therefore, the powerful State of Chu was eventually annexed by the State of Qin as a result of corruption in politics.

But the State of Qin was quite different. During the period of 138 years from Shang Yang's political reforms to Qin Shi Huang's unification of China, except for certain periods when state powers were manipulated by the aristocrat Wei Ran and so on, high officials and ministers, generals and marshals in state organs were predominately educated wise and capable people. For instance, Zhang Yi "used to study politics from Mr Gui [name indistinct] with Su Qin," Gan Mao "used to study the hundred schools of thought from Mr Cai Shi Ju," Bai Qi "was good at military affairs," Wang Jian "liked to study strategy when he was young," Fan Zhui's "family was poor from supporting his studies," Cai Ze "traveled and studied in other states," Lu Buwei "had been a big businessman

in Yang Di," and Li Si "used to study statemanship from Xun Qing." (The above quotations can be found in the relevant biographies in "Records of the Historian") It was demonstrated by facts that the structure of common people-turned generals and ministers was firmly established step by step in the regime of Qin after the reign of Duke Xiao of Qin.

Wang Chong of the Han Dynasty said: "During the period of the warring states, when virtuous and capable subjects entered the State of Chu, Chu would be powerful; when they left the State of Qi, Qi would be weak; when they served the State of Zhao, Zhao would be perfect; and when they defected from the State of Wei, Wei would be wounded." (Chapter "Xiao Li" of "Discourses Weighed in the Balance") These facts show that whether the structure of the common people-turned generals and ministers was firmly established in the regimes of states, enabling the executives of the new politics to have successors, would have a direct bearing on the rise and fall of states.

Hong Mai of the Song Dynasty said: "During the Warring States Period, every state recruited and employed travelling learned men without exception. However, the prime ministers of the six states were all relatives of the kings and countrymen. For instance, Tian Ji, Tian Ying and Tian Wen of Chi, Gong Zhong and Gong Shu of Han, Feng Yang and Ping Yuan Jun of Zhao, and also the King of Wei made his crown prince the prime minister. Only the State of Qin practiced differently. At the beginning, the one who planned and pioneered the cause of hegemony for it was Gong Sunyang from the State of Wei. Later, Lou Huan was from the State of Zhao, Zhang Yi, Wei Ran and Fan Zhui were all from the State of Wei, Cai Ze was from the State of Yan, Lu Buwei was from the State of Han, and Li Si was from the State of Chu, but the State of Qin entrusted them with state responsibility and listened to them without any suspicion. And that it eventually unified China was through the efforts of these people." (Second Volume, "Rong Study Jottings") Therefore, owing to the fact that the State of Qin adopted the policy of appointing "visiting high officials" to be generals and prime ministers, those "travelling learned men" and "virtuous and capable subjects" of the late Warring States Period were mostly found on the State of Qin's political stage on which they could put their aspirations into practice and bring into play their talents. These people arrived one after another in the State of Qin to the west and successively became generals and prime ministers, with the result that the structure of common people turned generals and ministers in the State of Qin was firmly established. Because such a great number of common people-turned generals and ministers successively carried out the new politics, the State of Qin became more and more powerful both economically and militarily and eventually unified the whole country, winning final victory in the political reform movement of the Warring State Period across the whole country and completed a leap from slavery into feudalism in the society of China.

CSO: 4005/371

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S TEACHERS COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by [words illegible]: "Teachers Colleges and Universities Are Everywhere in China"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, full-time teachers colleges and universities have spread to every Chinese province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government, in step with the growth of secondary education. These institutions now form a complete network in a basic specialty.

In the past 35 years, the teachers colleges and universities have obtained markedly good results in training undergraduates, students in professional fields and graduate students. They have already trained about 1.05 million in the former 2 categories and 3,242 in the latter category, with the vast majority becoming the backbone of secondary schools and teachers colleges and universities. These persons firmly carry out the party's general policy on education and have made positive contributions to the training of our youth to be a new generation with ideals, morals, culture and discipline.

Teachers education has developed rapidly since the pre-liberation and early post-liberation periods. There were extremely few teachers colleges and universities before liberation, no more than a mere 22 in any given year. In 1949, there were only 12. After liberation, the party and the government valued education, fundamentally transformed the old educational system and established many new teachers colleges and universities. China now has 234 teachers colleges and universities, 19.5 times as many as in 1949. Formal teachers universities and colleges account for 70 of these schools, with the remaining 164 being teachers training schools. The 234 institutions enroll about 300,000 students, 24.8 times as many as in 1949, and have become an important component of China's higher education.

Socialist modernization and the tremendous progress in modern science and technology have set higher standards for the training of talent that is both red and expert. Secondary education is the major foundation for the training of talent. It has the important tasks of training the reserve labor force for the four modernizations and of providing higher education with new qualified students. From now on, China will gradually make secondary education

universal and must vigorously develop agricultural and vocational education at the senior middle school level. Moreover, China must reform course content, teaching method and testing methods and improve educational quality in order to meet the demands of social and economic development. Realization of all this depends primarily on teachers. As far as the colleges and universities that train teachers are concerned, the tasks are even heavier and the demands even stiffer. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, teachers colleges and universities have further defined both the training of teachers for secondary schools and the direction of school administration in the service of secondary education. Their purpose has been to meet the demands made of them by new circumstances and new duties. They are working hard to improve their educational and pedagogical work. On the one hand, they are strengthening their students' ideological education, imbuing them with socialist and communist political consciousness and moral character. They are making the students fully realize that teachers are the talent that trains talent, that teachers' work affects the future of the motherland and that the teaching profession is noble. Thus the students consciously love teaching and devote themselves to education. On the other hand, they are strengthening their students' instruction in basic theory and training in basic skills. In particular, they are attaching importance to and strengthening practical education. They are strengthening training in both basic teacher skills and ability to work independently. They are attaching importance to widening the students' intellectual horizons and to steady improvement in educational quality.

At the same time that teachers colleges and universities are doing educational work, they are still actively conducting scientific research, especially in the area of education. Research is now being done in preschool education, primary education, secondary education (including vocational and technical education), higher education, adult education and special education. The research is rather broad in scope, embracing basic educational principles, the history of education, comparative education, psychology, teaching materials and methods in all fields, modern educational technique and education management. Although research has only just started in some fields, the teachers colleges and universities have paid attention to the combination of theory with practice. Theoretical workers have joined educational workers who have rich practical experience, and together they have obtained gratifying results from their research. Through similar cooperation in the study and solution of many theoretical and practical problems in the present reform of education, they will certainly make even greater contributions to the establishment of a distinctively Chinese form of socialist education with its own theoretical system. Quite a few teachers colleges and universities, in accordance with their own conditions, have launched research in relevant disciplines in the natural sciences, philosophy and the social sciences. Activities for the exchange of academic information are flourishing as never before in China and abroad. More important is the impetus given to education by scientific research. This not only raises the teacher's academic level and renews the content of education, but it also has resulted in the establishment of a number of new curricula and specialties in certain schools. For example, education management, modern educational technique, computer science, mathematical statistics and ideological and political education have been

newly established in the past few years. In this way, the scope of training teachers in teachers colleges and universities has broadened. Therefore these schools can better meet the demands of expanding secondary education and the need for talent for the four modernizations.

More and more teachers at full-time teachers colleges and universities are doing educational work and scientific research. There are now more than 58,600 full-time teachers so engaged, 36.4 times as many as in the initial post-liberation period. Of that number, 566 are professors, 3,756 are associate professors and 23,460 are lecturers. They include specialists in educational science, philosophy, social science and natural science. They are training larger numbers of teachers with better qualifications, thus making their due contribution to the four modernizations.

12570

CSO: 4005/184

EAST REGION

PROBLEMS FACED BY SHANDONG INTELLECTUALS IN JOINING PARTY SOLVED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Guo Xiusheng [6753 0208 3932]: "The Shandong Provincial Party Committee Organized 10,000 Party Members and Cadres to Go Down to the Grass-Roots Units to Investigate and Solve the Problem of Intellectuals Having 'Difficulties In Joining the Party;' Stressed Dissecting those Units which Did a Poor Job of the Work of Admitting Intellectuals to the Party, Distinguished their Circumstances and Dealt with Them"]

[Text] Shandong province organization departments at all levels assigned over 10,000 party members and cadres to spend over a month comprehensively investigating the work of admitting intellectuals to the party, stressed the dissection of 667 grass roots units and solved the problem of intellectuals having "difficulties in joining the party" in a down-to-earth manner.

The Shandong provincial party committee has required for the past few years that party organizations at all levels regard the recruitment of intellectuals into the party as a major aspect to be stressed in carrying out policy on intellectuals, and based on statistics from the provincial party committee ministry of organization, 8,032 intellectuals throughout the province were enrolled as new party members during the first half of 1984, constituting 34 percent of the total recent growth in party membership and an 11 percent increase over that of 1983. But the problem of intellectuals having "difficulties in joining the party" is still quite prominent in some localities and units. Leading cadres in some units are jealous of ability, set difficult questions, erect obstacles and are fastidious about creating difficulties; due to the influence of surviving factionalism, they "make trouble" in some units for intellectuals whose viewpoints are different from their own, find fault and create obstructions. In order to solve these problems, the provincial party committee ministry of organization transferred over 10,000 party members and cadres from the province, localities, cities and counties to make a special comprehensive investigation throughout the province for over a month beginning in August 1984 of the problem of intellectuals having "difficulties in joining the party."

During the investigation, small inspection groups of organizations in all areas stressed the dissection of those units which did a poor job of the work of admitting intellectuals to the party, clarified situations and

ascertained causes. They educated and criticized those whose understanding of the problem of intellectuals joining the party was incorrect, helping them to correct their attitudes; they guided those whose factionalism was an obstruction to conscientiously eliminate the influence of factionalism; they used organizational measures to dismiss or punish with party discipline those leading cadres who did not cooperate and used mean tricks to prevent intellectuals from joining the party. The Yiyuan party branch in Jiexiang County's Mandong Township had not admitted one intellectual into the party in 11 years. The branch secretary had publicly said that "You will not be able to join the party as long as I am here." After repeated education by the county health office party organization and the county party committee secretary, he had still refused to change. He was dismissed from his job of party branch secretary through this investigation, and three intellectuals who were qualified for party membership were quickly enabled to join the party. The provincial party committee ministry of organization also successively sent people down to 21 units to investigate and study one by one "knotty" problems preventing 62 intellectuals from joining the party. Based on clarifying the facts, the "barriers" which had prevented these comrades from joining the party were removed.

In order to advance the scale of the work, the Shandong provincial party committee ministry of organization also adopted further measures, successively circulating a notice on the experience of some ten units such as the Zhaoyuan County party committee and the Qufu Teachers College on correctly dealing with intellectuals and actively expanding party membership through admitting them. Through introducing the experience of these units, it stressed helping grass-roots units to correct certain muddled ideas on the problem of admitting intellectuals to the party. The provincial party committee ministry of organization moreover also circulated a notice throughout the province on six negative cases of excluding intellectuals and preventing them from joining the party, guiding everyone to draw lessons from them. They resolutely regulated those leading members of organization departments who had poor educations and did not understand party policy on intellectuals and selected a group of young and capable comrades with good educations to undertake the leadership work.

In order to strengthen the work of expanding party membership through admitting intellectuals, the provincial party committee ministry of organization also made further decisions on rationally establishing grass-roots party organizations and revising the jurisdiction to examine and approve party members, i.e.: all rural elementary and secondary schools which have over three regular party member can establish party branches with the school as the unit; all large specialized high schools with over 40 party member can establish party committees; through the authority of the college or university party committee, all college and university departments which have strong leading groups and many full-time organizational work cadres and students can have students examined and approved for party membership by the department general party branch.

REN ZHONGYI LETTER TO FILM SYMPOSIUM IN GUANGZHOU

HK181540 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Ren Zhongyi's Letter to the Symposium on Art of Chinese Film Performance"]

[Text] Comrades:

On behalf of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, I would like to extend a warm welcome to you for coming to Guangzhou to hold the symposium on the art of Chinese film performances!

Your meeting is a grand gathering of brilliant stars. Film artists, famous actors, and promising youngsters from various parts of the country will gather together here to make a conscientious study of China's film undertakings, to exchange experiences and study theories, and to discuss reform and promote the development of art. This is really a gratifying event that is worth our congratulations. You are the people known and loved by the broad masses of people, the people who are capable of educating the masses by amusement and in an imperceptible way, and the people who can affect and guide the development of social atmosphere in the aesthetic field. You are hardworking builders of the socialist spiritual civilization. Your meeting will bring honor to our city. Therefore, in addition to our welcome, we would also like to express our thanks to you.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, our work in all fields has been advancing full steam ahead and becoming more and more prosperous. We are now in a new period of building the four modernizations and rejuvenating China, a new period of opening to the outside world and carrying out the reform, and a new period of freedom in artistic creation. In the economic and political fields people have already called our time a golden one since long ago; in the cultural and art fields, people are also hailing the coming of the golden era. Thus, we might as well say that your meeting is being held at the right time. I wish you success and hope that your meeting will become a meeting of great unity and encouragement and meeting to make the art of films more prosperous and to create a new situation in our film undertaking.

There are still many defects and shortcomings in the work of our province as well as in the service and reception work for this symposium. Therefore, your valuable opinions and criticisms would be appreciated.

With best wishes!

[Signed] Ren Zhongyi

16 January 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HU YAOBANG WRITES NAME OF HUBEI PARTY JOURNAL

HK230552 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Hubei DANGYUAN SHENGHUO [PARTY MEMBER LIFE] and the first issue for 1985 of the urban edition of DANGYUAN SHENGHUA ZAZHI [PARTY MEMBER LIFE JOURNAL], which were published today, carried a photograph of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in the act of writing the name of the journal and also carried his calligraphy.

In midwinter last year when plums were blooming, accompanied by Guang Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, and Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary, Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected the south and east of our province. On 14 December, while inspecting eastern Hubei, the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee reported to Comrade Hu Yaobang, saying: DANGYUAN SHENGHUA ZAZHI is an important journal of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee in strengthening party building and has been run relatively well. Its circulation is some 300,000 copies. Please write the name of the journal, General Secretary! On hearing this, Comrade Hu Yaobang was very glad and wrote several characters--DANGYUAN SHENGHUA--beautifully with a brush.

DANGYUAN SHENGHUA ZAZHI was created in 1980 with the approval of the provincial CPC Committee. Over the past 5 years, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, it has done some useful work in strengthening the ideological and organizational building of the party throughout the province. It has been affirmed and commended on many occasions by departments concerned of the central authorities and by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee.

Last October, in accordance with the requirements for urban reform and party rectification work, the Organization Department, Propaganda Department, and the Economic Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee again approved the urban edition of DANGYUAN SHENGHUO. The circulation of the two journals totals 450,000 copies.

CSO: 4005/412

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LEADERS SPEAK AT PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK180317 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] According to a report in the NANFANG RIBAO yesterday, the Party Rectification Guiding Group of the Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of the first and second groups of units which are carrying out party rectification, of organs at the provincial level. Comrades Lin Ruo and Yan Youmin spoke at the meeting respectively. They demanded: The first and second groups of units which are carrying out party rectification, must prevent and overcome the slack mood and must accomplish the party rectification tasks with a high standard. In accordance with the spirit of circular No. 11 of the Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification, they must strictly and seriously examine and sum up party rectification work at the first stage and must strive to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification.

In his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo said: The development of party rectification work in the first stage was healthy, the method was correct, and the achievements were marked. We have basically attained the anticipated aim of party rectification. By 10 January, the majority of the first and second groups of units had entered the stage of taking disciplinary measures and analyzing party members. To do the work well at this stage, we must emphasize two points:

1. It is necessary to grasp well education in the standard of party members and in party discipline. Through education, we must further enhance party members' political and ideological quality and their sense of organization and discipline.
2. It is essential to do well in taking disciplinary measures to maintain the purity and progressiveness of the party organizations. Through examination and summing up, we must establish the system of strengthening the ideological and organizational building of the party and must put it on a sound basis. We must prevent the idea that party rectification is thought to be over and we can relax. He said: The first and second groups of units which are carrying out party rectification, of organs at the provincial level must carry out a strict and serious examination and summing up of party rectification work over the past year, in accordance with the requirements set by

Circular No. 11 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and with the views of the Party Rectification Guiding Group of the Provincial CPC Committee.

Lin Ruo pointed out: The examination and summing up work must be based on the five criteria for checking and acceptance which are provided by the central authorities' decision on party rectification and must be practically and realistically carried out in accordance with the several main contents on examination and summing up which are put forward by Circular No. 11 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo emphasized: We must really strengthen leadership and must guarantee the good accomplishment of the party rectification tasks from start to finish.

CSO: 4005/379

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WORK CONFERENCE OF CPPCC COMMITTEES OPENS

HK210802 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] The work conference of the CPPCC committees throughout the region opened in Nanning yesterday. Attending the conference are responsible persons of all city, county, and autonomous county CPPCC committees, the United Front Work Departments of all prefectural and city CPC committees, and all democratic parties and Federations of Industry and Commerce. Two provinces --Hunan and Henan--have sent representatives to attend the conference.

Over past recent years, the number of CPPCC organizations in our region has increased from 15 before the cultural revolution to 92 now. Throughout the region, 87 cities and counties have set up CPPCC organizations one after another.

This conference will mainly use the CPC Central Committee decision on the reform of the economic structure as its guiding ideology, will study the theory and policies on united front work, will sum up and exchange the experiences in CPPCC work, will draw on collective wisdom, will absorb all useful ideas, and will pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone to discuss how to create a new situation in CPPCC work centered on the tasks in the 1980's.

Chairman Qin Yingji and nine vice chairmen of the CPPCC Committee in Nanning attended the opening ceremony. Liao Lianyuan spoke.

CSO: 4005/379

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASKS

HK210649 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Excerpts] A provincial propaganda work conference was held in Xinxiang from 5 to 19 January. The meeting proposed: Propaganda work must do still better in serving economic construction and reform of the economic structure and for attaining the party's general task and goal.

The meeting spent the first 7 days studying the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure and the important speeches of leading central comrades on this topic.

In its middle stage, the meeting focused on questions of ideological and political work. In April 1982, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his speech on questions of ideological and political work that our party's ideological and political work must solve questions in people's ideological viewpoints and political stand, and mobilize the cadres and masses to work to achieve the current and long-term goals of the revolution. The most fundamental aim and task of ideological and political work is to enhance people's understanding of the world and their ability to transform it. The participants held: Comrade Hu Yaobang's exposition on the nature and fundamental goals and tasks of ideological and political work is still fully correct today.

At present we must attach particular importance to studying the new characteristics of ideological and political work in the new situation, sum up the fresh experiences, and probe new methods of ideological and political work. We must ensure that this work penetrates into daily economic and professional work and gradually succeed in making ideological and political work and production management into the entity. We should integrate ideological education with publicizing the party's policies and principles, studying culture, technology, and commodity economy, and finding out information, and promote production and the growth of talent.

In its final stage, the meeting held discussion meetings on ideological and political work in institutes of higher education, theoretical education for cadres, and education for party members.

Comrade Hou Zhiying, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, delivered a summation and outlined the propaganda tasks for this year. He said: This year we

must concentrate forces to grasp study and publicity of the policies for all-round reform of the economic structure with the focus on the urban areas, grasp the ideological trends in the course of this reform, and do a good job in ideological and political work. We must do a good job in propaganda for party rectification, promote education for party members, grasp reform of education, and step up ideological and political work in institutes of higher education. We must further promote regularized theoretical education for cadres, unfold theoretical studies of practical problems, and strengthen the building of the propaganda cadre force.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He expounded on the province's situation and tasks and stressed that it is necessary to carry forward the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and seriously implement the decision of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee. It is necessary to establish the concept of the overall situation, bring about a big change in ideology and work style, break down the closed small-peasant economy, and develop open commodity economy. We must pay attention to overcoming formalism and do our work in a thoroughly sound way. He demanded that the propaganda departments focus their work on propaganda [word indistinct] economic reforms and party rectification, and do this work really well.

We must seriously study and implement the party's principles and policies on literature and art in the new period, resolutely eliminate leftist ideological influence, uphold the double hundred principle, ensure writers' freedom of creation, and make literature and art creation flourish. We must strengthen the building of the propaganda cadre force and improve its quality.

CSO: 4005/379

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG AT FORUM IN LIUZHOU PREFECTURE

HK220312 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Liuzhou Prefectural Commissioner's Office convened a forum of representatives of rural specialized households and economic combines who are attending the prefectural three-level cadre meeting. Attending the forum were leaders of the Liuzhou Prefectural CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office and Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, who is inspecting work in Liuzhou.

At the forum, the representatives of 18 specialized households and economic combines in all counties and the city in Liuzhou Prefecture spoke glowingly of the gratifying situation in rural economic development and reported their own current situation in production and livelihood. They also talked about some difficulties in developing production and about practical problems which specialized households and economic combines had encountered in the new situation.

When the representative of Rongan County talked about the rapid development of production in the superior seed farm jointly run by him and the county science committee and about preparations for further quick production, Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang repeatedly said: Good! Good!

CSO: 4005/379

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY STYLE INSPECTION

HK220335 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The report meeting on the large-scale inspection of party style held by the provincial discipline inspection committee which concluded yesterday, emphasized that party organizations at all levels throughout the province must resolutely curb the unhealthy trends emerging in the new situation and must strive to achieve a basic improvement of party style to guarantee the smooth progress of reform in the economic structure.

In accordance with the regulations formulated by the provincial CPC committee, since December last year, CPC committees at all levels in our province have organized some 6,000 people to conduct a large-scale inspection of party style in all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties. From 14 to 19 January, the provincial discipline inspection committee held a meeting to report and sum up the situation in inspection and to study and arrange for the main tasks of future discipline inspection work.

The report meeting put forward: Over the past year, with the efforts of the whole party, party style in our province has markedly improved in differing degrees. Except for some individuals who indulged in unhealthy trends and were promptly corrected, members of the new groups have generally had no serious problems of taking advantage of powers to pursue private ends. In simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and in making correction before carrying out rectification, unhealthy trends, such as taking advantage of powers to pursue private ends, have been resolutely corrected in the course of party rectification. Some unhealthy trends have been curbed and some others have become less evident. The improvement of party style has brought along the general mood of society and has guaranteed the continuing development of economic work.

However, we must see that many problems still exist in party style in our province and party style has not basically improved. Moreover, several unhealthy trends emerging in the new situation which the central authorities and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection have pointed out, have appeared in differing degrees in our province. Therefore, in the year ahead, we must firmly grasp the central tasks--party rectification and reform of the economic structure--and must grasp five aspects of work seriously and well:

1. It is necessary to seriously conduct investigation and study and to boldly carry out practice so that discipline inspection work is really subordinate to and serves the general task and aim of the party and defends and promotes the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure.
2. In close conjunction with party rectification work and with the realities of economic construction and reform of the economic structure, it is essential to continue to vigorously correct party style.
3. It is imperative to continuously and penetratingly wage a struggle against serious economic crimes.
4. It is necessary to continue to formulate and perfect the plans for, and all regulations and systems of grasping party style and to seriously carry them out.
5. It is essential to further establish discipline inspection organs, to put them on a sound basis, and to enhance the quality of discipline inspection cadres.

Through these aspects of work, we can create a new situation in grasping party style by the whole party so that the basic improvement of party style can be built on a reliable foundation.

CSO: 4005/391

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PROCURATORATES DEAL WITH LARGER NUMBER OF OFFENSES

HK171227 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] People's Procuratorates at all levels in our province have done procuratorial work seriously and well. Last year they accepted and dealt with some 850 offenses against law and discipline.

Procuratorial work is a principal part of the People's Procuratorates' legal supervisory work. Last year, while sternly struggling against serious crimes and serious economic crimes, being closely reliant on their own CPC committees and with the support of departments concerned and the masses, People's Procuratorates at all levels in our province impartially enforced the law and investigated and dealt with a large number of cases such as trumped-up cases, bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, and encroaching upon citizens' [words indistinct] and freedom. Moreover, in conjunction with party rectification, they investigated several cases of dereliction and [words indistinct] which, due to serious bureaucratism, caused serious losses to the interests of the state and people.

According to incomplete statistics, the number of offenses against law and discipline which were accepted and dealt with by procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province last year recorded an increase of 42 percent over the preceding year. Some 300 cases were placed on file for investigation. They met with the masses' high praise.

CSO: 4005/371

SOUTHWEST REGION

REGIONAL AUTONOMY OF YUNNAN MINORITY NATIONALITIES DISCUSSED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Qun Li [5028 0500]: "Yunnan Achieves Striking Results in Carrying Out the Policy of Regional Autonomy for Nationalities, As It Consolidates and Develops Socialist Relationships of Equality, Unity and Mutual Aid Among All Nationalities"]

[Text] Since the founding of the People's Republic, and thanks to the leadership and concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Yunnan has achieved striking results in carrying out the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities and has consolidated and developed socialist relationships of equality, unity and mutual aid among all nationalities.

Beginning in 1951, Yunnan has followed the party's policy of regional autonomy for nationalities and has gradually practiced that autonomy in the following prefectures where minority nationalities live in compact communities: Eshan, Dehong, Xishuangbanna, Lincang, Jiangcheng, Nujiang, Dali, Honghe, Diqing, Ninglang, Gengma, Cangyuan and Lunan. By 1965, the province had established 8 autonomous districts and 15 autonomous counties. The establishment of these autonomous nationality areas has accelerated the political, economic and cultural development of the nationality areas on Yunnan's border, realized the desire of the local minority nationalities to be masters in their own houses and won the support of the people of each nationality.

During the decade of the Cultural Revolution, the party's policy of regional autonomy for nationalities suffered serious disruption. The situation has improved, however, since the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Thanks to a series of measures that have brought order out of chaos and provided reeducation in nationality policy, the party's policy of regional autonomy for nationalities has been further implemented, as four autonomous counties have been established in succession: Xundian, Mojiang, Yuanjiang and Xinping. Yunnan now has 8 autonomous districts and 19 autonomous counties. Autonomous areas have a minority nationality population of 6.25 million, or 60.6 percent of the province's minority nationality total.

Since the winter of 1983-84, Yunnan has established more than 1,580 nationality townships in areas where minority nationalities live in compact

communities whose individual populations are equivalent to the population of a township. This has been done in accordance with the State Council's circular on the establishment of nationality townships, while Yunnan has been reforming its rural system. The establishment of these townships will play a positive role in strengthening the unity of nationalities and democratic rights for minority nationalities, developing the socialist economy and culture in the countryside and perfecting and enhancing basic-level state power in the countryside.

In order to accelerate the development of nationality areas, party committees and people's governments at all levels in recent years have taken the realities in those areas into account and adopted many special policies and measures. As a result, the situation in autonomous nationality areas is unprecedentedly good. The corps of nationality cadres in the autonomous areas is expanding constantly: in the 8 autonomous districts, it exceeds 71,400, or 36 percent of all cadres there; in the 19 autonomous counties, it exceeds 20,500, or 45 percent of all cadres there. Thanks to electoral and organizational reform, many nationality cadres have been chosen for leadership posts. In addition, the people's lives have improved as the economy in the autonomous areas has grown substantially. In 1983, Yunnan's autonomous districts and counties achieved a gross industrial and agricultural output value that was 30 percent greater than in 1978, collected 73.5 percent more revenue and doubled per capita income for the masses of each nationality. Nationality education is thriving. The autonomous areas not only have universal secondary and primary education, but some autonomous districts have already established institutions of higher learning. In order to provide students from nationality areas with more opportunities to enter higher schools and pursue advanced studies, Yunnan has opened and reopened 40 nationality boarding schools at the secondary and primary levels; at secondary technical schools and key secondary schools, the province has begun nationality classes. Finally, the popularization of the nationalities' written languages, the use of their spoken languages in broadcasts, the publishing and distribution of books, newspapers and periodicals in their languages, the exploration and arrangement of their cultural legacies and the creations of their flourishing literatures and arts have all provided excellent conditions for the development of nationality education and for the elevation of minority culture and have all accelerated the construction of a material and spiritual civilization in the minority nationality areas.

12570

CSO: 4005/184

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK170328 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The provincial congress of advanced units and individuals on the political and legal front grandly opened in Chengdu yesterday [15 January]. This is the largest meeting of outstanding representatives on the political and legal front in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

A total of 227 representatives of advanced units and 1,267 advanced individuals attended the congress. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the Chengdu Military District, and departments concerned attended the congress.

Xu Mengxia, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered an opening speech at the congress.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government, provincial Vice Governor Luo Tongda made a report entitled: Carry Forward Our Achievements, Forge Ahead, and Strive to Bring About a Basic Improvement in the Province's Public Order. He gave his views and opinions on political and legal work in the province over the past 2 years or so, and after the struggle to hit hard at serious crime in particular.

The provincial vice governor mainly discussed the following four areas:

1. Great achievements have been made in the province's political and legal work, and in the struggle to hit hard at serious criminals in particular. There has been marked improvement in public order in the urban and rural areas.
2. A great number of advanced collectives and outstanding and heroic individuals have emerged in the struggle to hit hard at serious crime.
3. On the whole, public order is good in the province. However, we must also note that there has been no basic improvement in the province's public order, which is not entirely suited to the developing economic situation. There

still exist some problems in public order, and we must not lower our guard or relax our vigilance.

4. We must carry forward our achievements, forge ahead, and strive to create a new situation in the province's political and legal work.

CSO: 4005/371

SOUTHWEST REGION

YANG RUDAI ON POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK TASKS

HK180245 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The provincial congress of advanced collectives and workers on the political and legal front concluded in Chengdu on 17 January, after 3 days in session.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: The excellent situation in reform of the economic structure sets new and still higher demands on political and legal work. First, it is necessary to provide the security guarantee, maintain good public order, and ensure that everyone can devote their efforts to reform and production. Second, it is necessary to further provide legal services for society. Third, it is necessary to vigorously promote reforms in all the work of the political and legal departments, to better meet the requirement of developments.

Comrade Yang Rudai demanded that the political and legal departments center their work on cracking down hard on serious crime, strengthen all political and legal work, and truly succeeded in protecting, serving and stimulating reform and ensuring the smooth progress of economic construction.

Comrade Yang Rudai said in conclusion: Strengthening party leadership is the fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in political and legal work. The party committees at all levels must tangibly strengthen leadership over the political and legal departments, and these departments should spontaneously accept party leadership, so that our work can proceed smoothly.

Xu Mengxia, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered the closing speech.

CSO: 4005/371

SOUTHWEST REGION

YOUNGER CADRES BEING PROMOTED TO LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Mei Songwu [2734 2646 2976]: "Boldly Reinstate Middle-aged and Young Intellectuals To Strengthen Leading Groups; Provincial Public Security Department Further Liberates Ideology in the Course of Party Rectification; Office-Level Cadres' Average Age Drops by 7 Years While Cadres with College-Level Education Increase Three-Fold"]

[Text] The Sichuan Department of Public Security party organization has taken another step in liberating ideology in the course of party rectification. It has set forth new views on the use of personnel, boldly reinstating middle-aged and young intellectuals around 40 years of age to strengthen the leading groups at the department [ting 1689] and office [chu 5710] levels. This department recently promoted 27 middle-aged and young leading cadres at the department and office levels, of whom 63 percent possess a college-level education, while the youngest is only 29. The problem of the department's office-level leading body being too old and too poorly educated has been fairly well resolved by now. The average age of the department's office chiefs and deputy chiefs now on the job is 45.8, down 7.2 years from before readjustment. There are now four times as many middle-aged and young cadres who have the equivalent of a college education as before readjustment, such that we have basically arrived at the point where every office has at least one middle-aged or young cadre with a college-level education, forming a ladder-like structure.

When this department underwent structural reform in 1983, only 108 cadres in department-level organizations had a college-level education. At that time the department-level party organization had planned to select some of the middle-aged and younger cadres from this group of intellectuals to enter the leading bodies at the department and office levels. But it was also subject to the restraints imposed by old-fashioned thinking and outmoded conventions. In their actual selections, on the one hand they were looking for perfection in the middle-aged and younger cadres. They saw many shortcomings and few good points, many weaknesses and few strengths, many who would be risky to employ right away and few who could be trained for future use--overall, the talent just was not there. On the other hand they also felt that there were a lot more veteran organization cadres still capable of working their shifts, worried that when the younger persons assumed responsibility they would not be

be up to par. Thus, of the 10 individuals promoted to be leading cadres at the office level as a part of this structural reform, only 4 had a college-level education, and the youngest was 44 years old, such that following readjustment the average age of the 36 leading cadres at the office level was as high as 52.6, while only 6 had a college-level education. The average age of leading cadres at the department level following readjustment was 54.4, and not one had a college education.

In the course of party rectification, the Provincial Public Security Department party organization conducted a serious and conscientious focused investigation into precisely these problems in the promotion and utilization of personnel. They came to understand further the importance and significance of respecting knowledge and talent and carrying out the cadre four modernizations. They consider rectification of leading bodies and the establishment of the third echelon to be the primary concerns of reforming while rectifying. They have changed the former practice of relying simply upon a minority of leading cadres and political work departments to select cadres, and now have mobilized the masses to make democratic recommendations. From the 440 returned ballots they were able to come up with a sufficient number of department and office-level cadres and reserve cadres for selection and training. The organization department of the Public Security Department party organization strictly observed the criteria for the cadre four modernizations in properly assessing these comrades' strengths and weaknesses and they boldly put to use those middle-aged and young cadres who measured up to requirements. For example Comrade Liu Hanxing [0491 3352 2502] went to work for the Provincial Public Security Department immediately upon graduation from Southwest Political Academy. During last year's structural reform, the department's party organization was considering promoting him to the office-level leading body. But fearing that the work would be too much for him to handle, they relegated him to section cadres. Now, however, after thoroughly analyzing this comrade's strengths and weaknesses and finding that he is conscientious and responsible in his work, dependable, willing to work hard, and dedicated, the department party organization resolutely decided to promote him to a leadership position at the office level. Comrade Li Anxin [7812 1344 1800], who is 37 this year, joined the army after graduating from Sichuan University in 1970. In 1980 he went to work for the Sichuan Public Security Department, Office No 6. During last year's structural reform, several comrades recommended that he be given a leadership assignment at the office level. But there were others who felt that he lacked professional and leadership experience, and therefore he was not promoted. With the rectification of the leading bodies, however, the department party organization maintains that leadership experience is something that may be acquired gradually in actual practice. Thus this comrade was promoted to the position of deputy chief of Office No 2. Owing to the liberation of ideology and the establishment of new views on the use of personnel, not only has the party organization of the Provincial Public Security Department selected a large group of excellent young cadres and elevated them to department and office leadership positions; it has also chosen more than 20 comrades who are around 30 years of age and who have a college-level education to be reserve cadres.

SOUTHWEST REGION

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE WORKING CONFERENCE HELD IN SICHUAN

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Chuan Zhipu [0278 2535 2883]: "Sichuan Province Holds Judicial Administrative Working Conference; Provides Active Legal Service to Economic Construction"]

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Judicial Administrative Working Conference was held in Chengdu from 16 to 25 October. The conference passed on the spirit of the National Judicial Administrative Working Conference, summarized the work of reconstructing judicial administrative organs at all levels in the past 4 odd years and planned future tasks.

Provincial party committee Vice Secretary Nie Ronggui [5119 2837 6311] and provincial party committee Standing Committee Member and Deputy Provincial Governor He Haoju [0149 6787 3515] attended and spoke at the conference, and Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Qin Chuanhou [4440 0278 0624] attended the conference.

Those attending the conference thought that judicial administrative organs at all levels which have been reconstructed with the guidance of the policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system have provided legal service to comprehensive administration of public security, economic construction and the citizens and have done a lot of work in the past few years in areas such as publicizing the legal system, strengthening reform and education through labor work, developing the professions of notary publics and lawyer and mediating organizational and civil quarrels.

Based on the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the conference planned how to develop future judicial administrative work and required that judicial administrative organs at all levels throughout the province must be firmly established in order to promote the three basic viewpoints of developing economic construction, permanently administering the country and making things convenient for the masses; must bravely reform, be bold in making innovations, make progress and strive to initiate new conditions for judicial administrative work; must vigorously publicize the legal system and use the legal knowledge which has been basically disseminated among all the citizens in approximately five

years; must actively participate in the struggle to severely attack serious crime, turn reform and education through labor sites into special schools to reform people and strive for a basic improvement in public order; must use various ways to develop the ranks of notary publics and lawyers, actively develop notary public work focused on economic contracts and provide better legal service to economic construction and the citizens.

Over 300 people including judicial bureau chiefs from all areas, cities, prefectures and counties and responsible comrades from concerned departments participated in the conference.

12267

CSO: 4005/227

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CHI BIQING MEETS JOURNALIST--Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Advisory Committee and the provincial CPPCC, including Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Xu Jiansheng, Zhang Yuhuan and Miao Chunting, yesterday afternoon at the (Zunyi) Hotel met (Luo Kaifu), a JINGJI RIBAO reporter, and his wife (Lu Ping). At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Chi Biqing praised (Luo Kaifu) for the lofty goal of following on foot and reporting on the course of the Long March. This has created a new situation in reforming the journalistic circles. (Luo Kaifu) expressed thanks to the leadership at various levels and the masses of Guizhou for their care and support. When talking about his future plans at the meeting, (Luo Kaifu) said: More than 7,000 of the 25,000 li of the Long March are in this province. Thus, I shall spend more than 3 months on travelling this section. I hope that the leadership at various levels will propose requirements and suggestions for my work. Chi Biqing said: Your forthcoming expedition is [word indistinct] very dangerous. You should take care of yourself. I hope you will successfully complete the expedition and fulfill your reporting task. [Text] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 85 HK]

NEW YEAR FILM SOIREE--The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and people's government held a film soiree on 31 December to celebrate the new year. Present were leading comrades of the party and government An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia and Pu Chaozhu, and responsible comrades of Kunming Military Region Zhang Zhixiu, Huang Demao, Liu Yantian, and (Zhai Ningwu). [Excerpt] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 84 HK]

MILITARY DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS VISITED--According to XIZANG RIBAO, on the morning of 30 December, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of Xizang Military District, visited the military district headquarters to celebrate the new year with the cadres and fighters of the organs and dependents who have temporarily come from the interior to visit their relatives in the army. He was accompanied by Wang Xinqian, political commissar of the military district; (Jiang Hongquan), commander; and other leading comrades. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 1 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/371

NORTH REGION

EMIGRATION FROM BEIJING SURVEYED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 5, 25 Oct 84
pp 33-37, 50

[Article by Li Yu Qikai [2621 6276 7871 1956], Beijing People's Government:
"Survey and Analysis of Emigration from the Beijing Area Over the Last 3
Years"]

[Text] Migration is an important part of demography. Emigration generally refers to the outward movement of population from a specific community, corresponds to immigration and forms an aspect of migration that cannot be ignored.

From 1980 to 1982, we conducted a sample survey of emigration conditions non-agricultural, long-term residents of the Beijing area in order to study the socioeconomic characteristics of emigration, ascertain the objective causes of emigration, measure the trends and direction of this form of migration and thus explore the patterns of migration in China's megalopolises.

I. Emigrant Age, Sex and Occupation

Using 1 January 1980 as the base timepoint, our survey indicated that in the last 3 years the average age of non-agricultural emigrants from the Beijing area was 31.7 years, that the standard deviation thereof was 21.5 years and that male emigrants outnumbered females by a ratio of 4 to 1. Of the total emigrant population, children under the age of 15 comprised 4.3 percent, elderly persons over 65 numbered 2.5 percent, and working-aged people accounted for 93.2 percent. Thus the latter form the bulk of current emigration from the Beijing area. The ratio of child-bearing-aged women was lower for emigrants than it was for the general population, but the 4:1 male, female ratio among must also be taken into account. And when the emigrant population is standardized for sex, the ratio of child-bearing-aged women rises to 40.6 percent, which exceeds that for the general population.

Emigrant age structure shows the following characteristics.

First, there are two peak age brackets for male emigrants, from 24 to 40 years and from 40 to 54 years. These two groups respectively account for 44.9 and 26.4 percent of the total male emigrant population.

Second, females aged 15 to 19 years comprise 24 percent of the total female emigrant population and thus form a relatively prominent age bracket. Another peak age group is that between 25 and 29 years, which accounts for 15 percent of the total female emigrant population.

Third, the peak age group for all emigrants falls between 15 and 24 years because both the female and male populations show peaks for this bracket.

There is a close relationship the above age characteristics and the occupational structure of the emigrant population; 32.7 percent of all emigrants are workers; 10.8 percent are cadres, 10.0 percent are experts engaged in cultural, educational, scientific and technical work, and 0.4 percent are employed in other occupations. In addition, students comprise 32 percent of the total emigrant population, and family dependents account for 14 percent.

Below, I shall attempt further to relate the occupational structure and age characteristics of emigrants.

Among male emigrants there are two peak age groups, one of which is the 15- to 24-year bracket and is due to the following reasons. (1) Most students accepted to universities and colleges and most graduates assigned to work outside of Beijing belong to this age group, and males aged 17 to 20 years comprise 79.4 percent of these students. (2) Emigrants who leave to join the army or participate in labor reform are basically male, 57 percent of whom are concentrated in this age bracket, and comprise 19.5 percent of all emigrants.

The 40-54 year peak among male emigrants is due to the following reasons. (1) The modal age group for male workers falls between the ages 47 and 56 and comprises 38.3 percent of all emigrant male workers and 8.5 percent of all emigrants. (2) The modal age group for male cadres falls between the ages 39 and 48 and comprises 41.4 percent of all emigrant male cadres and 3.5 percent of all emigrants. The modal age group for male cultural, educational scientific and technical [CEST] workers falls between the years 37 and 46 and comprises 62.8 percent of all such workers who emigrate and 4.2 percent of all emigrants. The modal ages of these three types of emigrants overlap the 45-49 year age group, the modal age bracket for male cadres falls entirely within this group, and thus the "main peak" of emigration falls largely between the years 40 and 54.

There are also two peak age groups for female emigration. This is due to the facts that 50.6 percent of all female students are accepted to schools outside of city and that this population comprises 3.3 percent of all emigrants, thus forming a "salient peak" of female emigration. In another respect, another peak age group emerges since most female emigrant workers are between 27 and 32 years of age and most female CEST emigrants are over 29 years of age, which facts engender another minor age blip.

In general, most emigrants from the Beijing area are students and servicemen between the ages of 15 and 19. Next follow workers around 50 years of age and cadres and CEST personnel around 40.

II. The Direction of Migration and the Causes of Emigration

1. The Direction of Migration

The survey indicated that international migration, that is migration abroad, accounts for 15 percent of all emigration, while emigrants who move to other places in China comprise 85 percent of the total.

When we ignore the effects of emigration that results from military service and participation in labor reform, it is apparent that domestic emigration primarily flows toward the provinces surrounding Beijing--Hebei, Tianjin, Shanxi and Shandong--and such economically and culturally advanced areas as Shanghai and Jiangsu. Three-fifths of all emigrants move to these six provinces and municipalities. The least common destinations are Jiangxi and the border provinces and autonomous regions of the Northwest and the Southwest, which account for a total of only 0.7 percent of all emigration. The distribution of migration for the primary domestic destinations is shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

| | Province, Autonomous Region, Municipality | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| | Hebei | Tianjin | Shandong | Shanghai | Jiangsu | Shanxi |
| All Emigrants | 22.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| All Domestic Emigrants | 31.9 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Number of Samples | 653 | 190 | 145 | 134 | 83 | 83 |

| | Province, Autonomous Region, Municipality | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------|---------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Liaoning | Hubei | Sichuan | Henan | Heilongjiang | Shaanxi |
| All Emigrants | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| All Domestic Emigrants | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Number of Samples | 80 | 78 | 67 | 62 | 51 | 47 |

Note: Total number of emigrants does not include those people who moved as a result of military service or participation in labor reform.

To conduct a further analysis of the characteristics and relevant movement of emigrants, we classified emigrants into different social groups according to destination. This approach revealed the following similarities in the occupational structure among some of the emigrants.

The first migrant group includes people who moved to Jiangsu, Shanghai, Sichuan and Liaoning. Students comprise a large percentage of this group (98.6 percent

of those emigrants to Shanghai, and 40 percent of those to the other areas), and students, cadres and CEST personnel comprise the major proportion (a total of more than 70 percent) of this group.

The second group includes people who moved to Hebei, Shandong and Shanxi. Workers comprise a large percentage of this group (accounting for 75.5 percent of the emigrants to Hebei and more than 40 percent of the emigrants to the other areas), and there are fewer students, cadres and CEST personnel (totaling less than 30 percent of all emigrants to these areas).

Though basically belonging to the second group, emigrants to Tianjin include more students, cadres and CEST personnel and thus show some of the characteristics of the first group.

The occupational structure of the emigrants who move abroad is not entirely similar to that of domestic emigrants. Cadres and CEST personnel comprise the vast majority of this group, workers are second in importance, while students form a very small proportion.

By classifying emigrants by age and occupational structures, we obtain the following types. Workers comprise a very large proportion of the population emigrating to North China, Shandong and Shanxi, the average age of this group is relatively high and thus we may call this population the Hebei emigrant type. Emigrants to Shanghai, Jiangsu, Sichuan and Liaoning consist largely of cadres, CEST personnel and students, the age distribution thereof is relatively uniform and thus we may call this group the Jiangsu emigrant type. The age and occupational characteristics of the emigrants to Tianjin fall between those of the Jiangsu and the Hebei groups. The vast majority of emigrants moving abroad are cadres and CEST personnel, the age of the population is concentrated around 40 years, and thus this group differs from the other three types. Below we shall focus on the emigrants to Jiangsu, Hebei, Tianjin and abroad; employ them as representatives of the four types of emigrants; and use them to study the flow of migration.

2. The Causes of Migration

To facilitate our study, we called migrants who were born in Beijing and who had never moved before first-time migrants. The other migrants all had previously moved to Beijing from other places and therefore could be classified into two general types in terms of the relationship between their place of origin and their current move. The first such type consists of migrants whose current move involved a destination different from their place of origin and who are therefore called transit migrants. The second group, which consists of migrants whose current move involves a return to their place of origin, are called returning migrants. From our survey and analysis, it is apparent that most first-time emigrants from the Beijing area during the past 3 years moved because of military service, enrollment in college or participation in labor reform. Returning emigrants usually have social and historical ties with their destinations and primarily include people who return to their places of origin after retiring from their units or college students who are assigned to work near their hometowns. In addition, this type of emigrant also includes a number

of unemployed youth who return to their hometowns as work replacements. Transit migrants are the most active of all migrants and consist of cadres, CEST personnel and workers who move due to work transfers, family dependents who accompany breadwinners so transferred, and people who move to live with relatives. When we exclude emigrants who move due to military service and participation in labor reform, first-time emigrants comprise 12.4 percent of the remainder, transit emigrants form 47.7 and returning emigrants 39.9 percent. The primary destinations for each emigrant type are shown in percentage terms in Table 2.

Table 2.

| Emigrant Type | Destination | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| | Abroad | Hebei | Tianjin | Shandong | Shanghai | Jiangsu | Shanxi |
| Returning | 18.8 | 79.0 | 26.9 | 48.3 | 15.6 | 30.1 | 69.9 |
| Transit | 65.5 | 16.3 | 50.5 | 25.5 | 49.3 | 37.4 | 14.4 |
| First Time | 15.7 | 4.7 | 22.6 | 16.4 | 35.1 | 32.5 | 15.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| Emigrant Type | Destination | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|---------|--|
| | Liaoning | Hubei | Sichuan | Henan | Heilongjiang | Shaanxi | |
| Returning | 32.5 | 46.2 | 50.7 | 46.8 | 43.1 | 38.3 | |
| Transit | 32.5 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 40.3 | 27.5 | 31.9 | |
| First Time | 35.0 | 20.5 | 16.4 | 12.9 | 29.4 | 29.8 | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |

Further analysis reveals that most emigrants to Hebei consist of returning migrants, 70 percent of whom were workers who moved to Beijing prior to 1949 or during the 1950's. Because of China's current state of socioeconomic development, the retiree population is relatively mobile and tends primarily to move toward areas that are advantaged in terms of economic, cultural and living conditions. Hebei's unusually large returning-emigrant population is not simply the result of "reunions of family and friends," "greater social ties other localities" and the like. This phenomenon stems from a deeper cause: the current gap between the city and the countryside. For these emigrants are parents who leave the city to allow their children to assume their legal residences and jobs. First-time emigrants to Hebei consist primarily of Beijing students accepted to colleges in the province. People who hail from Tianjin, Hunan and Inner Mongolia comprise a large proportion, 41.5 percent, of the transit emigrants to Hebei. Emigrants to Shandong largely move for the same reasons as emigrants to Hebei. Military dependents comprise a large proportion, approximately 55.4 percent, of the returning and transit emigrants to

Shanxi, while the rest of the emigrants to this province move for the same reasons as Hebei emigrants.

In the case of Jiangsu, the ratios of returning, transit and first-time are basically the same. Many first-time emigrants and some transit emigrants move to Jiangsu to enroll in college, and this emigrant type accounts for 38.5 percent of the total number of people moving to the province. Another feature of the emigrants to Jiangsu (and Shanghai, as well) is that a very large proportion of these people move in order to find work or assume positions as job replacements. This situation is directly related to the fact that the economy of Jiangsu's medium and small cities has developed rapidly and thus provides more and better job opportunities. In addition, Jiangsu is located on the Chang Jiang delta; is very productive; has a pleasant climate, a well-developed transportation system and superior material living conditions; and thus possesses a certain attractiveness for Beijing emigrants. In fact, many long-term Beijing residents who originally hail from the south often long to move, and at opportune times these people tend to act upon this desire. Emigrants to Shanghai move for essentially the same reasons as those to Jiangsu. College graduates on work assignment account for most of the returning emigrants to Liaoning, Hubei and Sichuan, while first-time emigrants to these provinces consist primarily of students enrolling in college. Among emigrants to these three provinces, the ratio of returning workers, people seeking work and people assuming positions as job replacements is inversely related to the distance from each place to Beijing, which indicates that a destination that is located far from the city will have few social and historical ties thereto and thus there will be less emigration to that destination from the city.

Transit emigrants comprise most of the people who move to Tianjin. Thirty percent of these emigrants moved to Beijing from Hebei before moving to Tianjin, and 24 percent first moved from Heilongjiang. Females around 30 years of age comprise a major proportion of this type of emigrant. Data indicate that many of these emigrants are young educated women who were sent from Beijing to work in the mountains and the countryside. During this service, these emigrants set up families with young men from other provinces, which has brought about renewed emigration upon return to the city. Returning and first-time emigrants to Tianjin move for the same reasons as those to Hebei.

Transit and first-time emigrants comprise the vast majority, or 83 percent, of the emigrants to foreign countries and consist of the personnel of relevant state agencies who are sent abroad to work or the personnel of institutions of higher education and research units who leave the country for further study. Most returning emigrants move to rejoin relatives abroad. Analysis indicates that emigrants to foreign countries usually must be middle-aged and be CEST personnel, since these form the major characteristics of such emigrants. Thus it may be said that the volume and quality of emigration from cities is conditioned by both the political and economic systems of our country and the nature and functions of the cities themselves. Transit emigrants comprise fully 65.5 percent of all emigrants to foreign countries, and the places of origin of such emigrants are distributed as follows: Tianjin (that is, having moved first from Tianjin to Beijing before emigrating abroad), 9.9 percent; Hebei, 8.3; Shanghai, 6; Jiangsu, 5; Heilongjiang, 3.1; followed by Liaoning, Guangdong and the like.

III. The Impact of Family Factors and Estimates of Future Migration

The survey data indicate that 69.5 percent of all emigrants from the Beijing area over the past 3 years moved without being accompanied by all of their family members (that is, those relatives whose legal residence is in Beijing), and 30.5 percent took all their relatives with them. "Single households" comprised 86.2 percent of all emigrant households, while households having two or more persons comprised 13.8 percent. If "single households" are ignored, then it appears that the vast majority of all military men and cadres and workers took along their entire families when emigrating. And 75.8 percent of such households consisted of 3 or 4 persons, with the latter size being more common than the former.

The survey indicates that 80.5 percent of all retiree emigrants and 53.8 percent of transferred workers and job seekers have no relatives in Beijing. But even if the actual figure were lower than these percentages, we could still affirm that most emigrants--transferred workers, job seekers or retirees--move because they have closer family ties at their destinations. That is to say, the existence of family ties to other localities will induce emigration under certain circumstances. Conversely, family ties to Beijing will induce emigrants to return to the city under certain circumstances. Below, we shall discuss those migrants having relatives in Beijing so as to estimate the likelihood and probable direction of these migrants' future moves.

Upon analysis, it is apparent that most emigrants having relatives in Beijing will eventually return to the city. Specifically, military servicemen have accounted for 15 percent of the total emigration from Beijing over the last 3 years, and participants in labor reform comprise 12.5 percent. When these two types of emigrants are excluded, we observe the following: 2.3 percent are unmarried and have only parents in the city; 10.7 percent are unmarried and have parents and siblings in the city; 13.2 percent are married and have a spouse, children and possibly parents in the city; 3.9 percent have a spouse and parents or only a spouse in the city; and 5.0 percent have parents and children in the city. If we take into account the specific provisions of the policies concerning population control, then it is apparent that most Beijing residents serving in the army will probably return to the city when they leave the military and that emigrants whose family base remains in the city may also request a return. During the last 3 years, approximately 50 percent of all emigrants from the Beijing area were of these two types, and another 16 percent have children or parents and siblings in the city and thus are likely to employ all sorts of channels to return. These facts suggest that recent non-agricultural emigrants from Beijing have a strong tendency to return to the city.

Further analysis indicates that 81.6 percent of all emigrants to Hebei and 70.3 percent of all those to Shandong have no relatives in Beijing. Combining this finding with the analysis presented above, it is apparent that most emigrants to Hebei and Shandong are male laborers who worked and lived alone for several decades in Beijing and who have wives and children at their destinations. And 89.1 percent of all emigrants to Shanxi left no relatives behind in Beijing and largely consist of military men, workers and cadres who

took their entire families along with them. Because all of these types of emigrants lack family ties in Beijing, it is predicted that they are least likely to return to the city. It is worth noting, however, that retired workers who move their legal residences out of the city are merely making way for their children to enter Beijing and succeed them in both positions. Such workers actually still remain in Beijing, which constitutes migration in name but not in fact. And those retired workers who do actually emigrate are still replaced in their legal residence by their children, who move in thereafter, so that these retired workers leave relatives in the city, thus increasing the likelihood of their return.

Emigrants to Jiangsu and Shanghai retain more relatives in Beijing. Most of these people are unmarried, and more than 40 percent of the emigrants to each province have parents and/or siblings in Beijing. These emigrants primarily consist of students who attend school in the area and many of whom may return to Beijing after graduation. And 2.4 percent of all emigrants to Jiangsu and 21.6 percent of all those to Shanghai have a spouse and possibly children in Beijing, which suggests that emigrants to Shanghai are more likely to return to Beijing.

Half of all emigrants to Tianjin retain relatives to Beijing, half do not, and 10.5 percent have a spouse and possibly children in Beijing, which suggests that these emigrants are more likely to return to Beijing than those to Jiangsu but are less likely to return than are those to Shanghai.

Emigrants to foreign countries are most likely to return to Beijing. Only 8.3 percent of such people do not have relatives in Beijing; 54.6 percent have parents and/or children and a spouse in the city, and 8.2 percent have parents and/or spouse in the city. In other words, 62.3 percent of these emigrants have at least a spouse in Beijing, which suggests that most cadres and CEST personnel who go abroad to work or study will return to Beijing upon completion thereof.

A Few Brief Points of Summary

1. The volume and quality of emigrants and the directions and causes of their movement are first conditioned by socioeconomic development and the relevant policies of the state. At the same time, emigration has its own intrinsic characteristics and objective laws. The most distinct characteristic is the inertia effect of emigration, which is to say that the effects exerted by policies governing population movement during a given period will long outlast the policies themselves, and some policies may very likely influence migration for one or two generations. This tendency is very apparently among workers who emigrated to Hebei from Beijing.

2. Emigration is conditioned by three factors. First, emigration from the Beijing area unavoidably is strongly influenced by the fact that the city is the political and cultural center of the country. This is illustrated by the occupational and age structures of recent emigrants to foreign countries and the causes of such migration. Second, the level of socioeconomic development and the natural, geographical and environmental conditions of migratory

destinations will have a very strong impact on population movement. In terms of emigration from Beijing, the socioeconomic variance among destinations has given rise to four different types of emigrants: the Hebei, the Jiangsu, the Tianjin and the international types. Most emigrants to Hebei are older, retired male workers. Emigrants to Jiangsu consist primarily of cadres, CEST personnel and students who move due to study or work requirements. The Tianjin type overlaps both of these groups in terms of the reasons for migration and of demographic characteristics. And most emigrants to foreign countries are cadres and CEST personnel who go abroad to work or to study, as needed for our country's political, economic and cultural development. Third, the economic, cultural, geographic, historic, social and other ties between the sources and destination of emigration have a direct effect on migratory activity.

3. The basic feature of recent emigration from the Beijing area is that emigrants assume that they may ultimately return to the city. This fact suggests that steady improvements in urban construction; continued development in the economy, in education, in culture and in public health; and growing convenience in residents' livelihood will make the city increasingly attractive. Not only will non-residents try to enter the city, but even the bulk of Beijing emigrants will view their moves as temporary affairs presupposing eventual returns to the city. All of this indicates that migration in China still tends toward megalopolitan concentrations, which trend will probably persist for a long time to come due to the continued imbalance in socioeconomic development between cities and the countryside. Thus we now confront the difficult task of controlling and dispersing the population of China's megalopolises.

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CSO: 4005/234

NORTHWEST REGION

LI XUEZHI AT NINGXIA INTELLECTUAL AWARDS MEETING

OW200356 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] According to our reporter (Pan Mengyang), the party committee and People's Government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region held a meeting on 14 and 15 January to give high-prize awards to 118 intellectuals who had made outstanding contributions. Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional party committee, attended the meeting.

In Ningxia, there are some 55,000 graduates of institutions of higher learning and secondary specialized schools. Over 70 percent of them have come from big cities in the interior or coastal areas, such as Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai. They work diligently in an effort to contribute their competence and wisdom to the economic construction and cultural development of this minority-inhabited region.

Chen Yushu, a female engineer who graduated from the Beijing College of Chemical Engineering in 1965, has devoted nearly 20 years to painstaking research work to meet the needs of economic development in minority-inhabited areas. She succeeded in developing a new process for making the anthelmintic known by the trade name (Simituo). Because of this achievement, she received an award of major scientific research accomplishment from the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

Xiang Zhongxi is an educated youth who came from Hangzhou and settled in the countryside of Yongning County, Ningxia, in 1965. Since he was recruited by the county's glassworks in 1971, he has carried out painstaking self-study and has undertaken all technical work in this factory. He has designed an embossed glass production line, which is the first of its kind in Ningxia. Thanks to his efforts, this glassworks, which was previously a small factory making ink pots manually, has now been transformed into a modern enterprise which delivers profits and pays tax to the state totalling approximately 1 million yuan each year and whose products are marketed abroad.

Commendations were also given to 209 advanced social science workers in Ningxia. Honorable citations were awarded to intellectuals who had come from other places and worked in Ningxia for 20 years or longer.

CSO: 4005/391

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON POPULARIZING LEGAL EDUCATION

HK171212 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday morning the Political and Legal Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a joint meeting of principal leading comrades of the province's political and legal departments, culture and education departments, publishing and propaganda departments, economy departments, trade union federations, youth federation and women's federation to discuss the question of popularizing legal knowledge in the province.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Ma Wanli delivered a speech at the meeting.

All the participants realized that popularizing legal knowledge among all citizens is an urgent task. They said: Our province is a multinational area, and in popularizing legal knowledge among the masses it is necessary to study with emphasis and in accordance with local conditions.

Comrade Ma Wanli said that leading cadres in all levels must proceed ahead of the rest in popularizing legal knowledge. They must take the lead in learning and propagating legal knowledge, learn more legal knowledge, and learn it more deeply. Party schools at all levels and universities and secondary and primary schools must offer different courses on legal knowledge. Cultural and propaganda departments must give publicity to legal knowledge in various forms. Education and publishing departments must publish more books on legal knowledge to help the masses in learning law so that every one can know laws and all citizens can understand, safeguard, and abide by laws.

CSO: 4005/371

NORTHWEST REGION

REFORM OF SHAANXI PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM REPORTED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Ying Zhao [3841 2507] and Ji Hong [0679 5725]: "Reform In the Administrative System of Elementary and Secondary Schools; Shaanxi Provincial Government Has Written Instructions On Provincial Education Department Documents"]

[Text] The Shaanxi provincial government has recently written instructions on certain views proposed by the provincial education department on reforming the administrative system and administrative methods of elementary and secondary schools.

1. Schools should be run on a classified basis. All secondary schools, senior high schools set up by units, vocational high schools, teacher training schools, demonstration junior high schools and key elementary schools should be set up and run by counties; regular junior high schools and central elementary schools should be set up and run by townships; other elementary schools should be set up by villages and run by townships or set up and run by villages; some local junior high schools can also be set up and run by districts or jointly set up and run by several townships. Adapting to this, districts, townships and villages should separately establish educational committees.
2. Overall fund planning should be carried out and raising of funds to set up schools should be encouraged. Premised on not increasing the peasants' individual burdens and based on local economic development conditions, all counties can gradually reduce state subsidies for capital construction investment, public funds and teacher salaries of schools run by local people for township and village elementary and secondary schools and have them all (excluding public teacher salaries) raised in turn by townships and villages themselves.
3. The job responsibility system should be tried out for principals. Principals should be totally responsible for school administrative work. Principals should be nominated by responsible higher level education departments through polls and practical investigation and submitted for approval and appointment based on current cadre administrative jurisdiction; vice-principals should be nominated by principals and submitted to higher levels for examination and approval; secondary level leaders should be

appointed by principals. Within authorized strengths stipulated by higher authorities, principals can decide on school organizational set ups and have the authority to advertise teaching staff member and worker vacancies. Principals also have the authority to plan and use school funds, to decide to carry out education reform experiments and to reward and punish teaching staff members, workers and students. The term of office for principals is three years. Competent ones can be reappointed, incompetent ones removed from office and incompetent ones removed at any time.

4. The appointment system should be tried out for teachers. Teachers in county run schools should be engaged by principals and reported to county education offices for the record; teachers in township run schools and village run complete elementary schools should be nominated by consultation between principals and township and village education committees and engaged by principals; teachers in village run lower elementary schools should be nominated by village education committees and engaged by township central elementary principals. Incumbent teachers in public school, teachers who have obtained appointment and probation certificates for schools run by local people and others who wish to engage in teaching work and whose qualifications have been checked by education departments should be engaged.

Unappointed teachers in schools run by local people should generally be given a three months subsidy when they are discharged. Those among them who have engaged in education work for 20 consecutive years but have not reached retirement age should be issued a one-time subsidy when being discharged based on a month state subsidy for each year served; those who have engaged in education work for over 20 consecutive years and have reached retirement age should be issued 6 months state subsidies each year after being discharged.

5. The job responsibility system should be established for school work posts. County run schools and township and village education committees must formulate the responsibilities for school leaders, teachers and other workers, formulate detailed examination rules and regulations in the four areas of "character, attendance, achievement and ability", periodically appraise through comparison and fulfill rewards and punishments. In addition to the percentage deducted from unit enterprise fee contract surpluses, schools can also collect 20' to 50 percent from the income of work-study programs and various social service projects as school reward funds. Methods for using reward funds should be formulated through democratic discussions and use should be controlled by principals.

12267

CSO: 4005/227

NORTHWEST REGION

CRITICISM OF HIGHER AUTHORITIES REPUDIATED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Feng Ming [7458 6900]: "Thoroughly Repudiate the Idea that 'Directing the Spearhead of Criticism at the Higher Authorities Is the Correct General Orientation'"]

[Text] The "great cultural revolution" must be thoroughly repudiated, all kinds of absurd and very dangerous opinions and methods which arose during the "great cultural revolution" must also be thoroughly repudiated and the idea that "directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities is the correct general orientation" should also be listed among those things to be thoroughly repudiated.

There are not many people who now openly advocate this fallacy. Many people who had been poisoned by this fallacy in the past have awakened and even the few obstinate ones who fear a political environment of stability and unity still do not dare to advocate it publicly again. But we certainly cannot say that this fallacy has disappeared and been cleaned up. Its pernicious influence and effects can often still be seen and have become even more prominent in some units in which factionalism is quite serious. We thus should not belittle its influence but must thoroughly repudiate and criticize it.

The present general orientation of the masses in their hundreds of millions is toward wholeheartedly carrying out the four modernizations. Provided a large-scale invasion by foreign enemies does not occur, this general orientation cannot be shaken. From the viewpoint of each of us comrades, in order to persist in this general orientation, we should be enthusiastic about developing the social productive forces, carrying out the four modernizations and enabling the people to become prosperous. Have those people who advocate the idea that "directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities is the correct general orientation" ever been enthusiastic about carrying out the four modernizations? They have never been enthusiastic about it at all. What they crave and are infatuated with is only power and profit, i.e. the power of their faction and their own profit. What is correct about this "general orientation"?

Can "directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities" truly represent the interests of the masses? It cannot because only by vigorously

developing the productive forces can the most fundamental interests of the broadest masses of the people be realized and benefitted. It will require devotion to carrying out the four modernizations throughout China. Along with developing the productive forces to a high degree and while fully arousing and relying on the creativity and enthusiasm of the masses, it moreover will require a high degree of political, economic and social organization and discipline. The viewpoint that provided the "spearhead of criticism is directed at the higher authorities" the interests of the masses can be represented is in fact one which totally violates the interests of the masses. The situation really exists of course that certain organizers and leading cadres use power to seek personal gain, ride roughshod over people and entrap the masses. But these problems can only be solved under the leadership of the party and by relying on the normal democratic order and the legal system. "Directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities" does not help to solve the problems.

"Directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities" even further defeats the purpose of and has nothing in common with the currently proposed reforms. The reforms are being carried out in order to liberate the productive forces and "directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities" sabotages them. Although in order to properly "untie" them, it will be necessary through reform to solve the problem of leading organs overmanaging and overunifying enterprises and their subordinates, this must be carried out with leadership and in an orderly way and not by using the "great democratic" method of "directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities." There is also the problem of strengthening management and supervision through reform, and those who should be "tightly tied" must be even more "tightly tied." Whoever "directs the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities" during the reforms basically violates their spirit.

Most important to thoroughly repudiating and criticizing the idea that "directing the spearhead of criticism at the higher authorities is the correct general orientation" is the need to maintain a high degree of political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. The historically significant resolutions passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will basically arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses in their hundreds of millions and enable the four modernizations to be carried out more wholeheartedly throughout China. We must conscientiously study and carry out the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and create new conditions as quickly as possible for socialist modernization.

12267

CSO: 4005/227

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG LEADER ON PARTY RECTIFICATION TASKS

HK200633 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Excerpts] This morning, Regional CPC Committee Secretary Tomur Dawamat emphasized at a symposium on rectification and correction in first-stage party rectification units in Xinjiang: The first-stage rectification units in the region must further promote the work of rectification and correction and complete all the tasks of party rectification by the end of March.

Rectification and correction in the first group of first-stage party rectification units in the region began in November 1984. By now, those units in this group which began rectification and correction rather late have been engaged in it for 2 months and more. The majority of units in the second group will be able to enter the phase of rectification and correction by the end of this month.

Tomur Dawamat stressed: The numbers one and two men of all units must personally take command and grasp rectification and correction. From now until the completion of party rectification, those comrades in charge of rectification work are not to leave their work posts. The regional CPC committee demands the completion of all the tasks in first-stage party rectification by the end of March. There is not much time. The spring festival is imminent. Work before and after the festival cannot be relaxed. Units in the second stage must absorb the experiences of the first stage, avoid delays, and complete the work in 6 months. However, the work is not to be done in a rough and superficial way on that account.

Zhao Jianmin, head of the Xinjiang liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also spoke at the meeting. He put forward four demands on current rectification and correction in the region:

1. In accordance with circular no. 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, during the phase of rectification and correction it is necessary to concentrate on four tasks; in particular all units must summon up great resolve and make great efforts to solve problems of totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution and eliminating the remnant influence of factionalism. It is also necessary to seriously weed out [qingli] people of three categories.

2. While continuing to investigate and deal with cases of abuse of power and serious bureaucratism, it is necessary to seriously check on and correct unhealthy trends that have emerged in the new situation.

3. After the first-stage party rectification units have basically completed organizational measures and the reregistration of party members, they must seriously review and sum up the party rectification work of the past year.

4. At present it is essential to eliminate slackness in party rectification. Units that have done the work well must seriously sum up experiences, consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification, and plunge still better into reform work. Departments and units that have not solved fundamental problems must make improvements. Backward units that have done the work in a superficial way or have not seriously negated the Great Cultural Revolution must seriously hurry to make up for the missed lesson and catch up with the others.

CSO: 4005/391

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

NINGXIA TRAINS SKILLED WORKERS--The task of training skilled workers in Ningxia has been developing steadily from nothing. There are now 22 technical schools (or classes) throughout Ningxia, enrolling as many as 4,500 students. In recent years these technical schools have trained 6,800 technicians in various fields, the vast majority of whom have become backbone elements in production technology. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Autonomous Region Party Committee and the People's Government have stressed the work of technical training, and under the efforts of the departments in charge of this work at various levels, the number of technical schools has grown rapidly, and 1,170 workers and staff members are now receiving training. Ningxia's machinery, coal, electric power, petroleum, water conservancy, chemical, postal, commercial, and construction sectors have all started training classes for skilled workers, and several schools have even begun to take steps. Northwest Coal Machinery [Company?] built a technical school at the foot of Helan Mountain where conditions are very difficult. But despite these arduous circumstances the school has steadily raised the quality of its instruction and has trained over 700 middle-level coal machinery technicians from both inside and outside of Ningxia, thereby receiving the favorable assessment of the coal industry. Ningxia's school for skilled machinists was founded fairly long ago such that its ranks of teachers are quite strong. Since its founding it has graduated over 1,900 students, thus making an important contribution to Ningxia's industrial construction. [Text] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 84 p 1] 12681

CSO: 4005/247

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LASER ACTIVE, PASSIVE COUNTERMEASURES DISCUSSED

Beijing JIGUANG WUQI [LASER WEAPONS] in Chinese Apr 81 pp 72-79

[Penultimate Chapter of book "Laser Weapons" by Zhu Yibao [2612 1150 1405] and Li Ximao [2621 0207 5399] in the Military Scientific and Technical Knowledge Popularization Series published by the Fighters Publishing House, 84 pages]

[Text] Laser Countermeasures

Following the appearance of laser weapons and various kinds of laser equipment, in accompaniment its opposite began to be developed and appear--equipment to counter laser--generally called laser countermeasures. Laser and laser countermeasures are like tank, and antitank, air raid and air defense, reconnaissance and antireconnaissance, and form a new contradiction.

Laser countermeasures have already become an important component part of photoelectric countermeasures, and also a component part of electronic warfare.

To carry out laser countermeasures, we must find the enemy's laser installation, determine its position, and ascertain its structure and the way it is used. That is to say, we must first carry out laser reconnaissance. Laser reconnaissance is the first step in laser countermeasures, and if the first step is well taken we will be able more effectively to carry out laser countermeasures. For example, if a laser avoidance system is installed around our side's important military installations, then if the enemy's laser shines on our installations the avoidance system will immediately sound the alarm and appropriate antilaser measures will be taken, causing the enemy's laser-guided weapons to not work properly.

Many kinds of laser warning and detection equipment have now been developed; for example, the laser wide-vision sensor, laser intercept receiver, and laser avoidance system. By receiving the energy (power) of the laser beams emitted by the enemy, they determine the position and altitude of the laser source and seek to forestall the enemy and destroy him.

There are two main kinds of laser countermeasures: one is called active countermeasures and the other passive countermeasures.

Active Laser Countermeasures

Active countermeasures disrupt and damage the enemy's laser devices so that they are unable to display their effect. For example, when aircraft or ships discover an attack by laser- (or infrared) guided ballistic missiles, the active antimissile method of striking first to gain the advantage can be adopted in which strong laser beams are shot at the missiles, causing the photoelectric sensors used to guide the missiles to malfunction, and thus the missiles become out of control and they fall and burn themselves up. (Fig. 51)

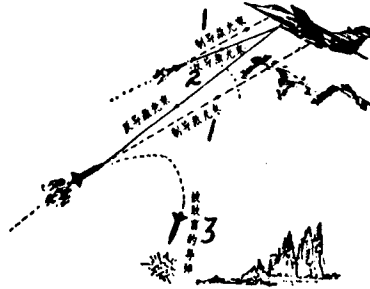


Fig. 51 Diagrammatic sketch of antilaser-guided weapon

Key:

1. Guided missile laser beam
2. Countermissile laser beam
3. Blinded missile

The tactic in modern "electronic warfare" of "luring the tiger out of the mountain"--luring the enemy away from his base--has also become a good trick for anti-laser-guided weapons. For example, when it is discovered that a laser-guided missile is attacking a certain strategic target of ours on the ground, a laser beam similar to that used for the guided missile illuminates another surface feature in the vicinity of the target or an ad hoc reflector, and the reflected laser beams will effectively lure this laser-guided missile to change direction and attack a false target, thereby deceiving it. (Fig. 52)

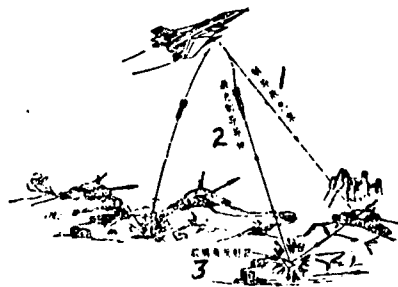


Fig. 52 Deception-type anti-laser-guided weapon

Key:

1. Guided laser beam
2. Laser-guided missile
3. Glass corner cube reflector

When dealing with the enemy's laser radar and laser rangefinder, we can use a continuous-wave laser jammer, which is fairly powerful, to concentrate illumination on them, and in this way make the laser power they receive reach a saturation point so that they are unable to work normally. If we use a laser device against the enemy's laser radar or laser rangefinder to emit one or a cluster of laser pulses that are the same as their working pulse signals, we will confuse them so that they cannot distinguish the true from the false.

Passive Laser Countermeasures

Because "laser-guided missiles" are fast and powerful, their targets are often destroyed in a short time. To avert peril, passive countermeasures are usually taken with defense made primary. For example, the surface of vital parts, which are fragile and would be damaged by strong light, on aircraft, guided missiles, and satellites are given a special glazing, coated with a high-reflecting layer of film, and fitted with matrix-type cube corner-shaped reflectors, so that to the greatest extent the laser is reflected back. In some cases the surface is simply reinforced and thickened, so as to meet hardness with hardness, "a tooth for a tooth," and match the powerful blow of the laser. In some cases, for equipment on a satellite's body that is fairly easily damaged, like solar batteries, many kinds of reinforcement techniques are used, or a nuclear energy power source, which is solid, reliable, and immune to the illumination of strong light, is used.

Infrared and visible wavelength lasers have the drawback of being adversely affected by smoke. To make use of their drawback, when the danger of laser illumination is encountered, one can immediately discharge smoke or spray chemical aerosol, which will cause the oncoming force of the laser beam's power to suddenly attenuate and it will be unable to hit its target. Even if it reaches the target, it will be faint and weak, and there will be danger of the target being fractured. There has already been developed an instantaneous aerosol system that can swiftly spread various kinds of geometrically shaped, controlled aerosols that within a few seconds cover the target. Some jet aircraft can at a critical moment automatically inject special chemical agents in the combustion chamber that cause thick smoke to spurt out and "cover heaven and earth" in order to avoid the disaster of powerful laser illumination. (Fig. 53) In some cases, at the place of the target is laid up specially designated chemical materials, which when the enemy's laser beam illuminates, because of the sudden evaporation of the chemical materials a sudden explosive wave is produced that not only effectively protects themselves but also is able to make the enemy's optical system not work properly and suffer damage. In modern warfare it has been proved that laying down a smokescreen or stream around the target is one of the ways of dealing with laser that is both simple and easy and effective. For example, during the Vietnam War, to protect the Yanphu Power Plant, Vietnam not only laid down a thick smokescreen (an effective thickness of one gram per cubic meter), but also had water fountains installed. The water fountains were three meters higher than the buildings and in area were two to three times that of the target. The result was that although the U.S. forces dropped several tens of laser-guided bombs only one landed in the vicinity of this plant's enclosing wall.

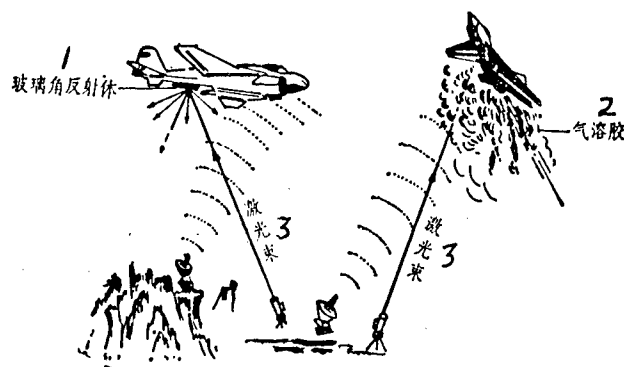


Fig. 53 Antilaser guns

Key:

1. Glass cube corner reflector
2. Aerosol
3. Laser beam

People will recall that during the campaign to "capture Berlin" in World War II, the Soviet Red Army suddenly turned powerful searchlights on the German bandit positions, stupefying the German forces and making it hard for them to see, thereby covering the attack by Soviet infantry and tanks, who won a great victory. Today, I don't know how many times more damaging to the human eye are laser blinding weapons than searchlights. A common saying is: "When soldiers come they must be blocked, when water comes it must be stored up." Inspired by the deep-filtering lens goggles or face guards worn by electric welders, people have developed effective protective goggles and materials of all descriptions. America has now developed eight kinds of protective goggles, the main ones being the reflector-type, absorption type, and explosive type, and all of them fall into the category of passive laser countermeasures.

The reflector-type goggles (Fig. 54) makes use of the principle of light reflection to achieve its purpose of protecting the eyes. When the laser hits the goggle lenses, the thick glass reflecting lenses, beyond all expectations, reflect back the greater part of the laser's power, and the extremely small part of the power that gets through cannot harm the eyes.

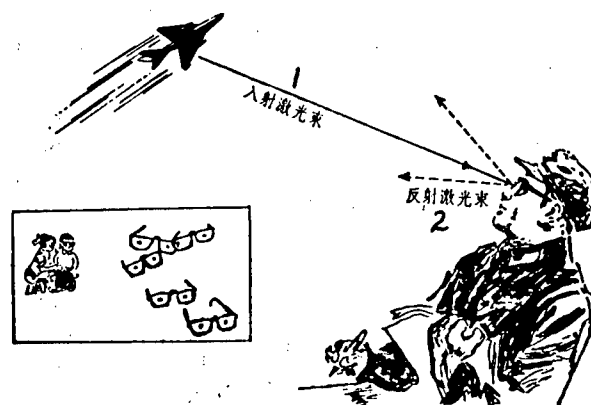


Fig. 54 Reflector-type protective goggles
(Key on following page)

Key:

1. Incoming laser beam
2. Reflected laser beam

Absorption-type protective goggles. Their lenses are plated with several layers of materials that absorb lasers, and they satisfy the demand for safely protecting the eyes. For laser these two tiny lenses are really a "bottomless pit." For example, America has developed new-type three-layer protective goggles in which the capacity to absorb the laser ray of each laser is greater than the other. It is truly a case of "setting up successive lines of defense and guarding all passes," and the goggles greatly mitigate or even eliminate laser's harmful effect on the eyes.

Explosive-type protective goggles. Their lenses are plated with a very thin layer of explodable charges. If the laser doesn't hit the layer nothing happens, but if it does then there is quickly set off a tiny explosion, which plays the role of screening the laser and protecting the eyes. For example, there is now a (?polyhexaenal iterative nitriding lead admixed with 1 percent carbon black) [chan you baifen zhiyi tanhei de juyi xichun die danhua qian 2296 2589 4102 0433 0037 0001 8955 7815 4104 5112 0004 7910 6815 6613 8644 0533 6844], which touches off the explosion in one nanosecond (a nanosecond is one-billionth of a second) and which is a good material for the explosive-type protective goggles.

Plastic protective goggles. They are goggles in which to the substrate of some plastic material is added a certain number of materials that absorb specially designated laser wave lengths. For every square centimeter 70 joule-light power illuminates the plastic protective goggles for 5 milliseconds, and the bright light cannot penetrate, and thus they are called goggles that "exasperate laser." This kind of protective plastic can be used to protect the eye and also be used too as special protective equipment (layers) for tanks, motor vehicles, aircraft, guided missiles, and sanitation facilities, and therefore it is now generally accepted as comparatively ideal for field laser protective equipment.

In addition to all the above-mentioned, on the battlefield "indigenous methods" can be used, such as discharging smoke or steam or spreading small, thin sections of metal, to stop or weaken the laser power in order to achieve the purpose of taking "countermeasures" against laser's blinding effect.

At the same time that laser countermeasures are being developed, the question of anti-laser countermeasure is being studied. It is said in order to avoid light jamming its laser-guided bombs, America has added to its laser guidance signals an ingenious secret code, and if the other side's jamming machine fires a laser that does not have the same pulses as the secret code directs, the bomb will not be confused. In addition, a pulse-coding technique is used on laser rangefinders that greatly heighten the capacity to resist jamming. Britain is studying another anti-laser countermeasure, namely, an adjustable laser device that changes the frequency wavelength several hundred times a second, making it difficult for the other side to determine its true wavelength, and thus making it difficult to jam or deceive it.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING PLA LEADERS ACCEPT JEEPS FOR BORDER UNITS

OW220016 Nanjing JIANGSU Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of 18 January, four brand-new, mid-sized, lavishly decorated jeeps neatly lined up in front of (Huaguang) Hotel in Nanjing. Commander of the Nanjing PLA Units Xiang Shouzhi, Political Commissar Guo Linxiang, and other leading comrades shook hands with the crew leader and drivers of the jeeps.

These four jeeps were manufactured by the cadres, workers, and staff members of the Nanjing automobile manufacturing plant. They will be delivered to the Yunnan border units in the near future. Commander Xiang expressed thanks on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the Yunnan border units. The Nanjing automobile manufacturing plant was formerly a military industrial unit. During the war years, it had a reputation for repairing guns and cannons. After reversion to the local authorities, the workers and staff members continued to show concern for military construction. The jeeps donated to the Yunnan border units are a new type of motor vehicle developed by the plant.

On 11 January, the manufacturing plant read a letter from the Yunnan border units at the congress of cadres and workers. The letter said: This type of motor vehicle has made great contributions to battles. The commanders and fighters wish to express thanks to all cadres and workers of the plant.

The letter greatly inspired the cadres and workers. In compliance with the appeal of the cadres and workers, the plant party committee decided to manufacture four additional motor vehicles for donation to the border units. As the news spread, the cadres and workers worked overtime. In a couple of days, the four jeeps were assembled. The manufacturing plant also dispatched four well-experienced drivers to test-drive them for 500 kms.

CSO: 4005/380

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS ASSIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN 1984

OW240057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--The PLA made great achievements in supporting the government and cherishing the people in 1984, with all its activities centering around the country's economic construction.

In the past year, the PLA contributed 18.54 million working days and 680,000 vehicle and machine runs to the state's industrial and agricultural production. To meet the needs of economic construction, PLA units focused support on the construction of a number of key projects in various places. Among the major projects are expansion of the Zhangjiang Wharf, the Xiangyang No 2 Tunnel in Chongqing, dredging of the new river linking Xuzhou to the canal, diversion of water from the Biliu River, construction of the railway in Beicang Harbor, construction of the express highway between Fuzhou and Mawei, accessory projects for the major project of diverting water from the Luanhe into Tianjin, and work on Shengli oilfield projects. The PLA Air Force flew over 5,000 sorties on air-seeding and rain-making flights in support of local afforestation. The PLA Navy supported the construction of 53 projects on the sea and ran its vessels over 1,700 times to protect and escort fishing boats and to carry out rescue and salvage missions.

PLA units also took part in construction of local public service projects, bigger ones among them being Beijing's Shichahai Lake, Wuhan's Huangxiahe, Jinan's Huancheng Park, Xian's city moat, Shijiazhuang's zoo, Shenyang's Daizhuang Park, and Urumqi's Chaiwobao tourism zone. PLA units assisted various localities in planting 36.94 million trees and air seeding 5.1 million mu of forest land and 4.65 million square meters of meadows. They took part in emergency rescue and relief work on 9,000 occasions, rescuing 83,800 people and rushing 715,000 tons of emergency relief supplies to victims of natural disasters.

To support economic construction and tourism development, the PLA units under the Fuzhou military region stationed in coastal areas in Fujian last year adjusted 17 defense positions and vacated 58,000 square meters of land and some 100 barracks to facilitate construction of airports, harbors, and other facilities for civilian use.

CSO: 4005/411

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION CADRES FOR BASIC-LEVEL UNITS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Huang Mingsong [7806 2494 2646] and correspondent Feng Hongyu [7458 4767 1342]: "Catering to the Basic Level With Door-to-Door Service, Being Concerned About the Fighters With Warmth and Thoughtfulness"]

[Text] XINHUA, Shenyang, 7 December--Recently, in the Shenyang Military Region, letters from some basic-level units to the military region's party committee have praised the leadership organizations of the military region for establishing, through party consolidation, a new work style of serving the basic level with more warmth and thoughtfulness.

After party consolidation began, the party committee and all departments of the leadership organizations of the Shenyang Military Region made changing the work style and establishing the idea of serving the basic level wholeheartedly an important part of consolidation and reform. According to statistics, for close to a year, the headquarters, political, and logistics organizations have solved more than 20 problems for units in the region relating to the long-term building of the units and to the improvement of the living conditions of the officers and men. They invested more than 1.2 million yuan to build a middle school, which can provide board and lodging for the students, in Baicheng County, Jilin Province, on which work began at the beginning of this year and which was completed in October, thereby solving fairly well the problem of children of cadres on border defense or in garrison units, north to the Greater Xing'an Mountains and west to the Chifeng area in Nei Mongol, finding it difficult to attend school. After investigating and studying and proceeding from reality, they formulated rules for family members of technical cadres to accompany the army, so that the families of some intellectuals, who had lived apart for a long time, were reunited. They allocated special funds to provide recording and picture equipment to every unit at regimental level and above in the military region, and set up closed-circuit television networks from the regiment to the company, making it convenient for the units to study and teach. In letters some basic-level units said: In the past, when we went on business to the organizations of the Military Region, in some departments it was "hard to get in the door, hard to see people, and hard to get things done"; now the organizations on their own initiative consider the basic level and "provide service at the door," so that not only has there been a big change in work style, but also work efficiency has improved.

At the beginning of this year, the leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region led the organization cadres to the Liaoxi mountain area, where they solicited opinions on party consolidation work in the military region. They saw that the quilts on the fighters' beds were very thin and could not keep out the cold, so, after returning to their organizations, they immediately organized the logistics department to make use of old fur coats that had been handed in to the units and remake them into more than 50,000 sheepskin cotton-padded mattresses, which, before winter began, were rushed to the cadres and fighters garrisoned in high, cold areas, issuing one per person. A certain division in the Liaoxi mountain area, which received the sheepskin cotton-padded mattresses, not long ago wrote a letter to the military region's party committee, saying that, with winter fast approaching, the cadres and fighters were thrilled to receive the military region's sheepskin cotton-padded mattresses. From this we see the new atmosphere that has appeared in the military region's leadership organizations after party consolidation.

Many letters praise the leadership organizations of the military region for their meticulousness in serving the units. A letter written by a certain regiment to the party consolidation office of the military region said: All the year round our unit is garrisoned in remote, thickly forested mountains, and the environment is fairly harsh. The leadership organizations of the military region always have our interests at heart. So that the fighters can eat fresh vegetables during the cold months of the year, the military region's logistics department helped us to set up a large plastic shed before winter. To improve the company mess, it issued flour-mixing machines and flour-pressing machines, and helped to train a batch of cooking technique backbone elements.

9727

CSO: 4005/281

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION TRIMS OVER-STRENGTH BODIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by correspondent Wang Xinggong [3769 5281 0501] and reporter Huang Mingsong [7806 2494 2646]: "Shenyang Military Region Reduces Nearly 300 Over-Strength Organizations"]

[Text] XINHUA, Shenyang--The party committee of the Shenyang Military Region, starting from promoting a change in the work style of the leadership organizations in streamlining the organizational structure, in the recent party consolidation structure and reform, has reduced 299 over-strength organizations and reduced over-strength personnel by nearly 10,000 persons. Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849], director of the PLA General Political Department, has commended the Shenyang Military Region for making a good start in this respect.

The leading comrades of this military region canceled eight over-strength organizations that they themselves had approved for establishment, and sorted out more than 800 over-strength personnel of various types. With regard to the over-strength organizations and the excess-strength personnel set up by each large unit itself, they charged the relevant departments to dispatch persons to supervise and speed up the sorting-out process, and to strive to correct unhealthy tendencies in the streamlining process. With regard to streamlining excess-strength cadres, except for those who are old and frail, they were readjusted to fill vacancies or were made replacements at the basic level, and appropriate arrangements were also made for technical cadres; all fighters who had been on loan to the headquarters for work were allowed to return to their companies. The remaining over-strength organizations and personnel who have not yet been sorted out are continuing to be sorted out and streamlined in conjunction with the work of demobilization and transfer to civilian work.

9727
CSO: 4005/281

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WUHAN MILITARY REGION WORKS ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by Lu Keliang [7127 0344 0081] and Wei Xixin [7614 0823 0207]:
"Taking Measures To Fulfill Party Consolidation Tasks With High Standards"]

[Text] The party committee of the Wuhan Military Region has taken active measures to overcome slackness and impetuosity and to do its best to complete the task of consolidation and reform with high standards.

1. It has organized party members to restudy relevant documents and to heighten their consciousness of consolidation and reform. The party committee of the Wuhan Military Region and the party organizations of the region's leadership organizations have reviewed party consolidation documents and launched discussions with emphasis on clarifying these questions: doing consolidation and reform well to improve the quality and efficiency of work; consolidation and reform must not be simply a matter of drawing up several measures to deal with jobs, but there must be a true solving of problems. Through study and discussion, everybody heightened his understanding and decided to strive to do good consolidation and reform.
2. It has analyzed situations and investigated and found weak links. Party committees at all levels analyzed, from top to bottom, the successes obtained in party consolidation in the previous stage and the existing problems. They pointed out that the "leftist" ideology and the idea of sticking to old ways have not yet been completely overcome, and that a big step has not yet been taken in professional reform; although the problems of using one's office to seek private gain and of bureaucracy have been dealt with, but the experiences and lessons from it have not been conscientiously summed up; and so forth. Through investigating and finding weak links, everybody has increased his sense of urgency about consolidation and reform.
3. It has scientifically arranged party consolidation and professional work, and paid attention to results. First, based on the different content in consolidation and reform, it adopted different organizational methods and did not practice "arbitrary uniformity." Second, it attached importance to giving play to the role of backbone elements. Every department in the organizations organized a batch of backbone elements to investigate and study, put forward ideas and plans, and hand them over to the leaders and masses for discussion.

The consolidation and reform of the party committee and organizations of the Wuhan Military Region is being steadily deepened. For example, the party organization of the political department has gotten a grip on straightening out the professional guiding ideology in consolidation and reform, and has sent organization cadres to the basic level to investigate and study in order to provide plans that suit reality for doing good political and ideological work, and some of the plans have already been put into practice.

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CSO: 4005/281

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PROBLEM IN CPC'S ESTABLISHMENT OF 'THIRD ECHELON' VIEWED

Hong Kong CHENG MING /CONTENDING/ in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 pp 63-64

/Article by Ku Fei-hsia /4474 7378 0204/: "Difficult Problem of the 'Third Echelon'"/

/Text/ In the present powerful current of the CPC's reform, what most worries Deng, Hu, and Zhao, I think, is not the problem of a little trouble appearing in local areas or links, for example, a disorderly rise in the prices of material goods, some people taking the opportunity to fish in troubled waters, the township or town enterprises in certain areas practicing readjustment and "blowing a communized wind," and so forth; but is the question of the CPC's present vigorous promotion of the building of the "third echelon," which is commonly referred to as the question of "successors." This question is closely intermingled with the CPC's current party consolidation movement. On this question the CPC faces two difficult problems: in cultivating and selecting cadres for the "third echelon," there is the fear that the "three types of people" of the Cultural Revolution will infiltrate the "third echelon," and with regard to the large number of young outstanding talents with specialized knowledge, there is the fear that because of the bad habits and troublemaking of "promoting people by favoritism" and acting impetuously, many mediocrities who are yes-men, who have no original ideas, and who, although they have specialized knowledge, do not have courage for reform, will get the promotions. If these two difficult problems are not solved well, the progress of the CPC's reform will not only be obstructed right and left, but also, faced with the test of practice, it is highly likely that the reform will come to a premature end.

Deeprooted Key Links of Factionalism

Not long ago, the Young Cadre Bureau of the Organization Department in the CPC Central Committee held a forum to specially explore the problems facing it in establishing the "third echelon." Through this forum and the series of propaganda reports from the CPC after it, one can see that the above-mentioned two difficult problems have already drawn the serious interest of the upper stratum of the Central Committee. At the same time we can see that the above-mentioned two difficult problems, first, involve the question of the deeprooted factionalism during the Cultural Revolution, and, second, touch upon the question of a force of a habit formed for a long time in the CPC cadre system, namely, that

his individual relations with the leaders determine a cadre's political future, and the great majority of the leaders do not like persons with ideas and minds of their own, but rather like persons who always do as they are told and who obey submissively.

At present, the CPC is comprehensively negating the Cultural Revolution with all its strength. One of its goals is to thoroughly wipe out factionalism among the cadres and the masses. The purpose in doing this is to make the great majority of the cadres and masses abandon old resentments and throw themselves with one heart and one mind into reform and the four modernizations; another purpose in doing this is to dispel prejudice and lessen resistance when selecting high-quality cadres.

In thoroughly wiping out factionalism, in theory people will perhaps without difficulty speak imposing truths about how mistaken and how reactionary factionalism is, and they may on public occasions, without turning a hair, loudly profess that they want to stamp out and wipe out factionalism thoroughly; but in their feelings and personal affairs, they find it extremely difficult to cut the countless ties they maintain with factionalism, and even find it very difficult not to regard and handle questions from the angle of factionalism. It must be borne in mind that during the full 10 years of the Cultural Revolution the great majority of the time of the great majority of the people was spent in factionalism. The cruel struggle of those years left indelible wounds deep in people's hearts, and some people have life-and-death resentments and others have life-and-death feelings; this hatred is hard to dispel, and these feelings are hard to allay. Many people think that in the relations established between people (namely, factionalism) during these disordered, cold-blooded years, they truly passed the test, so how can they not cherish these relations? In particular, some leading cadres, no matter for whatever reasons at that time, no matter whether they were struck down or united, criticized or protected, in all cases the experiences deepened their emotional coloring of the factionalism which drew lines between individuals. Many of these leading cadres are still at their posts, and above and below them, to their right and their left, there is still the invisible "key links of factionalism" woven during the Cultural Revolution; they now are directly responsible for the heavy task of selecting and cultivating the "third echelon," and it is truly easier said than done for them to completely rid themselves of the feelings of factionalism and the diversions of personal affairs! So, it seems that it is extremely difficult to avoid the infiltration into the "third echelon" by the "three types of people."

To Be Worldly wise and Play It Safe Is the Way of Officials

Since ancient times China has stressed "appointing people on their merit," and for several decades the CPC has also stressed this. But it is extremely difficult to truly do this. Actually this "merit," at different periods, in the eyes of different persons in power, and on different occasions, has had a different substance and interpretation. Now the CPC is comprehensively pursuing a reform undertaking never before seen in history. There is no need to say that the CPC itself has no experience of such a reform; the entire international communist movement also cannot provide such a complex, novel

experience, and in the books of its forefathers, Marx and Lenin, ready-made answers also cannot be found. Therefore, at this forum held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, it was particularly stressed that the cadres of the "third echelon" certainly must be "model developers" who bravely blaze new trails, and that they must have courage, have boldness, and dare to be both bold and practical in engaging in the reform undertakings. This then is "merit" currently affirmed by the CPC in its criteria for cadres. If those who have this "merit" of "model developers" have small defects or make small errors, this is insignificant. This thirst for merit on the part of the CPC is understandable.

For several decades in the organizational structure of the CPC, among the persons who hold posts of different sizes, there are many of them who may be said to be persons who have passed through changes over the years and who have the smoothness and evasiveness of a Daoist priest, and they are well versed in the "way of the official." In fact, since the CPC took political power, its organization has come to possess the extremely strong habits of officialdom. Being well versed in the way of the official is the necessary skill for putting themselves in an invincible position in officialdom. In addition, the countless political movements and inner-party struggles in the CPC for many years have caused more unfathomable risks and indefinite fluctuations in the officialdom of the CPC organization. Under these circumstances, many cadres have cultivated the special skills of being obsequious, watching a person's every mood, not being the first to stick their necks out, and not seeking merit but rather trying not to make a slip. In their eyes, to open up and blaze new trails is not different from taking a "gamble," and when their fortune is good and the opportune moment arrives they will perhaps be able to make a rapid advance in their careers, but, under the great majority of circumstances, it will be extremely easy for them to lose all standing and reputation and suffer a crushing defeat. Even more so, within the CPC and within China's society, it is complicated and difficult to keep one's power and there are layers upon layers of iron curtains, so if one wants to open up new situations and create new things, it could be said to be as difficult as soaring into the blue sky. In addition, for a long time there have been many policies changes by the CPC, the various kinds of political forces in the upper stratum have fallen here and risen there with unpredictability, causing so-called opening up and blazing new trails overnight to possibly become "indictments.".... All of this means that "model developers" are hard to come by in the CPC.

The Fundamental Guarantee Lies in Rule by Law

The CPC has always believed that cadres are the determining factor after the political line has been determined. It seems that this point is mistaken. A sweeping look at the CPC's several decade-long history shows that, for the upper stratum leaders, the thing that gives them the most headaches, is I think, the building of the cadre ranks. To determine a political line, no matter whether it is left or right, correct or incorrect, is not too difficult, but to insure that one's own political line will be effectively pursued for a long time is extremely difficult. No matter who the strongman leader of the CPC is, he has been unable to exercise overall control of the entire cadre ranks. Wasn't Mao Zedong sufficiently fierce? He was the main leader in the part for

several decades, carried out countless movements, and eliminated countless political enemies, and he created a unique brand of modern superstition. On the so-called question of "successors," he put sufficient effort, and his "three-way combination of the old, middle-aged, and young" is the same political idea for building the cadre ranks as the present-day idea of this echelon and that echelon, but what was the result? Wasn't it the case of "once a person leaves the tea becomes cold"? Now the Deng-Hu-Zhao system is pinning its hopes on political arrangements for the third and even the fourth and fifth echelons to insure that their political line will change for a long time, and their motive may be called a case of the "remedy is though but it might be salutary," but is it reliable?

Perhaps someone will say the present line is correct, that it enjoys the ardent support of the people, and that if one wanted to change it one couldn't. However, in the history of the CPC, how many times has something changed from being correct to being mistaken? In the Jinggangshan period, wasn't Mao Zedong's line before the fifth counterencirclement and suppression campaign correct? Didn't it enjoy popular support? But didn't this change later? In the initial stage after the CPC founded the PRC, wasn't the line before the Eighth CPC Congress correct? Didn't it enjoy popular support? But didn't this change later? Before the Cultural Revolution, wasn't the policy of "three freedoms and one quota" /more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and fixing output quotas on a household basis/ practiced by Liu /Shaoqi/ and Deng Correct? Didn't it enjoy popular support? But didn't this change later? From the lessons of history, we can reach the conclusion that whether the CPC's line is correct is not the decisive factor in whether it will change.

People will perhaps then ask: Since there is no historical guarantee in arranging several echelons, and since there is also no historical guarantee in the line being correct and enjoying popular support, where is the way out? This writer thinks that the crux of the question is that the CPC is now still practicing rule by men, and its organizational form is still a closed system of going from the top to bottom and of exercising tight control, in which everything in the CPC hinges on the political struggle and power changes in its upper stratum. Under these circumstances, there is no guarantee to speak of. Now the CPC's reform faction is precisely putting its main energy on the reform of the urban and rural economic system and it is from consideration of this starting point that the CPC makes the wiping out of factionalism and the vigorous promotion of "model developers" cadres the key point to be grasped in cultivating and building the "third echelon." For a certain period and to a certain degree, this will have advantages for economic reform, but if the political rule by men is not ended, if the democratic rule by law is not truly achieved in political reform, then it will be hard for the CPC reform faction to truly establish the "third echelon," on which it pins its hopes, and also the prospects for reform will be precarious.

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